

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

NUMBER 42.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE NEWS.

OHIO is threatened with invasion from West Virginia. The plan is to come down the Kanawha river with a pontoon train and cross the Ohio river at Glyndon, opposite Burlington. Forces for this purpose are said to be collecting here, and the eastern and western armies of the rebellion.

Col. Fry's incapacity for the position of Provost Marshal General, has long been apparent to those who have had business to transact with that department. Congress proposes to get rid of him by making the office that of Brigadier General.

It is generally believed that the Conference Committee on the enrollment bill will agree to the \$100 interest of \$800 clause, but will provide that the payment of the exemption fee shall only free a man for one year. This bill has been so delayed that the Secretary of War says it will be next to impossible to proceed with the draft on the 10th of March, under its provisions.

The House of Representatives are busily engaged in discussing the resolution authorizing Secrecy Clause to save the surplus gold in the Treasury. There is now twelve million on hand and it is estimated there will be fifty millions next July. Gold speculators will collapse if the resolution passes.

DISTINCT REPORTS come in concerning Joe Johnston's army. Some accounts locate his entire force at Dalton, while others say that the greater portion has gone to reinforce Longstreet.

The New York Herald is the authority in stating that the President will issue a universal emancipation proclamation next Monday freeing all the slaves exempted by the previous proclamation.

The inhabitants of Mobile anticipate an attack and the non-combatants are leaving.

GOLD 50¢.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY. There is no longer any sort of doubt that the Copperhead leaders are extremely anxious to get General Grant to run as their candidate for the Presidency. The question very naturally arises why do they want General Grant?

It is surely not on account of his magnificent military successes or the tremendous blows he has dealt at the Rebellion which they have omitted no opportunity to assist and defend. It is not because he is the trusted leader of an army of heroes who have freely devoted their lives to the maintenance of the sacred cause of which they are the most deadly foes, and who late Copperheads more, if anything, than hate rebels.

Still less do they want Grant as a standard bearer because the only standard he will bear is the flag of the Union, whole and unbroken, with no star erased from its azure field, and no stripe left out in the punishment he would visit upon traitors. Least of all is it for his decided and unequivocal avowal of anti-slavery sentiments, which have been authoritatively placed before the country.

Grant is their enemy, and they know it. They are his enemies, and they know that too.

Then what do they want Grant?

Simply that they may use his personal prestige, his popularity with the army and the people, in distracting and defeating the true friends of the Union. If they could induce the hero of Vicksburg and Fort Donelson and Missionary Ridge to accept a nomination for the Presidency, on a non-committal platform, they might count with confidence that in the future he would prove subservient to their wishes. A thousand circumstances afford proof that this is the programme of many leading Copperheads who have abandoned all hope of their ability to elect McClellan or Seymour.

The scheme bears about it an air of desperation which is the best possible proof that its designers have little hope of success. The one insuperable obstacle to it is very likely to be Grant himself, who is understood to have given assurances that he will in no event be a candidate, and that he is strongly for Mr. Lincoln.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes as follows upon the subject:

"The vote of the Democrats on the bill certaining the great majority is significant enough to show that they intend to keep Grant in their mind's eye—which is as near to the Presidency as any Democratic candidate will get to it. They are however, to make up the second choice, and will only be brought forward after they shall have disagreed with McClellan. The leading men of the party are for McClellan, excepting of course the Copperheads, who are for Wool, and a few others who do not know enough to be for any body in particular. As far as principles are concerned, those that call themselves Copperheads are disposed to offer very liberal terms to a candidate who can command a good country trade, and dry goods clerks frequently have it in contemplation to run away. For instance, has written himself down a straight out Abolitionist of the uncompromising school, but he can't afford to give up his means of pecuniary support, and the Copperheads are for McClellan."

It is encouraging to know from various speakers that in New York, Illinois, Michigan and other States, where aples are now a staple product, the early attempts to raise them were attended with great difficulties at first. What the Doctor said was:

On Genoa he had heard all the State of Illinois tell of these disasters just as we do, but it is now a good fruit growing State. It is worth everybody's while to plant an apple tree where it will not freeze very deep."

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THE MARRIAGE LAW.

For the Saint Paul Press.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS.—DAILY, 5 CENTS—By mail, \$8.00 per annum; or 75¢ per month *invariably in advance*.
SIX WEEKLY PRESS, 25 per annum; \$2.50 per six months; \$1.25 per quarter; \$1.00 per month.
ONE MONTHLY, \$1.00 each; ten days, \$1 each.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2; five or more, \$1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, \$1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, \$1.25 each.

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Rates of Advertising

IN THE PRESS

One Square,	Each half Square,
Once a week,	\$0.80
Five times,	1.50
Six days,	1.50
Two weeks,	3.00
Three weeks,	4.00
One month,	8.00
Three months,	10.00
Six months,	12.00
Twelve months,	20.00

First additional

Second page, and double

columns, one-third additional.

3. Advertising space at pleasure at \$8 per annum, additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per change.)

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5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the regular rates.

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128. Local notices to count for first ten lines or under

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.
KEPT BY DAY & JENKS, DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF
THIRD AND CEDAR STREETS.

	7:30 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
1 Monday	11	33	21
2 Tuesday	17	35	22
3 Wednesday	15	34	23
4 Thursday	20	39	26
5 Friday	28	38	31
6 Saturday	26	34	28
7 Sunday	24	35	29
8 Monday	18	22	18
9 Tuesday	4	19	11
10 Wednesday	28	28	22
11 Thursday	28	38	32
12 Friday	10	37	31
13 Saturday	22	32	34
14 Sunday	20	24	24
15 Monday	18	23	24
16 Tuesday	10*	14*	6*
17 Wednesday	10*	14*	6*
18 Thursday	8	8	8

* Below zero.

A Statement of Facts.

Saint Paul, Feb. 18, 1864.
Ebs. Press: You, unfeignedly no doubt, did me a wrong in the report of Police Court yesterday, when commenting on the case of Joseph Lewis, vs. Beardson, for assault and battery.

You say, among other things, "and struck Lewis, only after failing in any other way to keep him from forcing an entrance." I was at least six feet from the doors of the building when Mr. Beardson assaulted me, and when the assault took place, both doors of the building were, and had been, shut some few minutes, as testified to by one of the Brothels Williams. A dense crowd of perhaps from 100 to 150 citizens were immediately in front of said doors, hoping to gain admittance on while I was at one side of the crowd. How could I, when trying to force an entrance, and if not, what was it necessary to assault me because of forcing an entrance, whereas it was an utter impossibility to force my way to the doors, had I attempted such an idea.

I have to submit to the verdict of the Jury, but respectfully submit to you, that after having received advice at the hands of a "fighting" official, and the usual redress in such cases denied, it is rather hard that your paper should turn me over to the community in which we both live, as a rowdy, richly deserving the treatment I received.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis is mistaken in attributing to us the statement to which he takes exception. What we said was, that "the defense introduced evidence to prove that Mr. Beardson, [among other things] struck Lewis only after failing, &c., not that they did prove it."

Mr. Lewis is, as far as we know, a good and worthy citizen, and, without knowing anything about the facts of this case, should think it highly improbable that he was intentionally doing anything which would justify the assault complained of.

We regret to see that John E. May or ("John") of the *Pioneer* is irritated. We should judge from his productions yesterday morning, that he was almost rankaneous enough to bite. He so far forgot the dignity of his double position as to make two or three statements that if you paid the critics of truth would come out lies. Now this is very bad for a advocate of reform, and also sets a bad example for that other little boy that plays second fiddle to His Honor the "local" (Viceroy) in conducting his department of the paper.

John admits, by the way, the authorship of the articles mentioned in our specifications yesterday, and speaks of them as "OUR comments upon events of local interest." The appropriateness of the pronoun "our" is enhanced by the double capacity of "local" and Mayor, in which the articles were written.

But John, you shouldn't be indignant because we told the people about your having joined the "purloin." We are proud of it and could'nt keep still. Besides the public would soon have noted the difference between the master spirit, that now controls the local department of the *Pioneer*, and the sweet little fellow who previously had it in charge, but now acts as harshe holder for his superior, and when the Mayor ("local") cries "hooray," has tens to do it by shouting "heav."

It is true you are young in business, but you should be careful to preserve your christian eminency. Nor please don't remove your linen this cold weather, dear little John.

HOUSE OF HOPE TABLEAUX FESTIVAL.—We are requested to state that on Thursday night next, the 25th inst., the ladies of the House of Hope congregation will give an entertainment at Ingersoll's Hall, the leading feature of which will be the exhibition of tableaux, a supper, end, we believe, music also. The object of the entertainment is, we believe, to assist in paying off the residue of the debt of the House of Hope.

Notice of the meeting is given now so as to prevent any conflicting arrangements on the part of other societies.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND.—Ex-Officer Patterson, who has been acting as an independent detective, yesterday traced up the robe which was stolen from Mr. Bromley last fall, and found it in a second-hand store. The property was first recognized by him while searching a house for some stolen goods, and he kept his eye on the parties until he managed to restore it to its owner.

JUDGE COURT.—The only case before the City Justice was that of a young man arrested on oath of the inmate of a house of bad character, charging him with bawdry. The evidence totally failed to substantiate the charge, and the accused was released.

THE FRIENDS OF REV. B. F. CRARY intend to give him a donation visit at Jackson Street Methodist Episcopal Church this Friday evening. The hour named for the opening is half past six o'clock.

THE WISE AND WISELY.—Starvation will exhibit at Stinchfield's Hall, St. Anthony, tonight. Our St. Anthony friends of course will not miss this opportunity of seeing this most delightful exhibition.

THERE will be a meeting of the farmers and all others interested in agriculture at the Capitol this Friday evening at seven o'clock.

THE flag-staff of the Capitol blew down on Monday.

THE AMERICAN DRAFT DEPOT,
FORT SNELLING, MINN., February 17th, 1864.
(Special Orders, No. 4.)

All officers and enlisted men ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the purpose of conducting recruits to their respective regiments, will report to their headquarters without delay.

FABIAN BRYDOLF,
Lt. Col. Commanding Draft Depot.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18.

Senate opened at the usual hour with prayer by the Chaplain.

By Senator SPAGUE.—A petition from the Supervisors of Le Roy Township, Mower Co., on which his motion, was referred to the Senator from Mower.

By Senator OTTMANN.—A petition from the citizens of Red Rock Township, Mower county, with a similar reference.

INTRODUCED.

By Senator OTTMANN.—S. F. No. 123, a bill for an act relating to the town of Lake City.

REPORTED BACK.

By Senator OTTMANN.—S. F. No. 114, recommending its passage.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House Bills Nos. 55, 58, 60, 61, 75, 76, 95, 100, 102, and 103 were read a second time.

Senate Bills Nos. 121 and 122, were read a second time.

CONCURRENCES.

The Senate then took up S. F. No. 29, to amend the act relating to taxes and tax bills, which had been amended in the House of Representatives. The amendments were concurred in.

PASSED.

Mr. BENSON moved to strike out the clause in the bill relating to the collection of taxes.

The bill was read a second time, and the question being upon ordering it to a third reading, a lengthy debate took place, in which Messrs. Atkinson, and others, voted in favor of the bill, and others, in opposition to it.

S. F. No. 55, to change the name of Admete E. Ross to Admette Hillbury.

S. F. No. 64, to authorize the County Commissioners to assess taxes on school districts in Hennepin county.

S. F. No. 49, relating to county schools in Hennepin county.

S. F. No. 47, to authorize the county of Blue Earth to issue bonds for erecting bridges.

S. F. No. 46, relating to punishment of seamen.

On motion of Mr. Benson the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. BENSON moved to strike out the clause in the bill relating to the collection of taxes.

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S. F. No. 55, to change the name of Admete E. Ross to Admette Hillbury.

S. F. No. 29 was taken up.

A debate sprung up on this bill similar to the one reported a few days since.

Mr. BENSON moved to strike out the sum \$2,000, and insert \$2,500, for the Governor's salary.

Mr. KIDDER called for a division, being a majority in favor of the bill.

Mr. BENSON moved to strike out the bill.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. BENSON moved to strike out the sum of \$2,000, and insert \$2,500, for the Governor's salary.

Mr. BENSON moved to strike out the bill.

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SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

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THE HERALD'S ABOLITION SCHEME.

What do you suppose is the reason why the New York *Herald* is dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln? You might make a thousand guesses without hitting the true one. We take it for granted, ladies and gentlemen, that you give it up.

Well, then, the reason why the New York *Herald* opposes Mr. Lincoln's administration is because—*Mr. Lincoln is not radical enough on the Abolition question for the New York Herald*.

The tortoise has begotten the autopede in the race of evolution, and Mr. Lincoln is too conservative for the *Herald*.

Indeed, the *Herald* just now finds it difficult to find a suitable living representative of its extreme anti-slavery convictions, or any congenial or sympathetic bosom in which to pour its burning and devouring passion for instantaneous and universal Abolition.

It long pent up love for Mr. Jefferson Davis—forbitten to daw in its ancient and natural channels—bursts out in the opposite direction and pours its accumulated affection of affection on the head of Mr. Sumner! Yes, Mr. Sumner, as sure as you are alive.

The Zenith and the Nadir are in conjunction—the Devil and St. Michael have met and kissed each other,—the lion and the lamb lie down together,—and the rabidest organ of pro-slavery compromise is arm-in-arm with the Apostle of Freedon.

You can mark the steps of its oscillation from the abolition of Secession to the perdition of Abolition as easily as you can mark the progress of the sun's declination from the winter to the summer solstice. From Jeff. Davis and the Montgomery Constitution in 1861, this political pendulum has already swung round on its way to the opposite extreme clear forward to, and even beyond, the extremest position in the anti-slavery movement held by Charles Sumner. No matter what the *Herald* says of Mr. Lincoln, but hear what the summae introduced a proposition in Congress for a constitutional, comprehensive and conclusive settlement of the slavery question, and the Judiciary Committee reported the Senate yesterday that while the majority reported an amendment to the constitution providing for the abolition of slavery through State legislation, Senator Sumner is likely to appear before the committee in either house upon the light of this simple and satisfactory idea has descended into his hands, and that within a few days past the submittion, on the subject of slavery, has been wading and floundering about in a dark and dismally minute fog, and Congress at this time, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, will still follow the Jack-o'-lanterns of Mr. Lincoln till they all in some fathomless bog-hole go down together.

But the *Herald* out-Summers even Sumner, and is more rabidly Abolition than even the acknowledged leader of the Constitutional Abolitionists. It proposes to ride right over the little difficulties which have deterred the Senate thus far from adopting the proposed amendment for the abolition of slavery in this wise:

We find no difficulty in agreeing this motion of Senator Sumner for a constitutional amendment which will do away with this Southern institution of slavery completely and forever. We think, too, that while it does not fit into the constitution, it may be incorporated in the constitution before the end of the present year. Let Congress decide that a State in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States has no claim to any of the rights under that constitution until it shall again recognize said Government, and the difficulties are removed an immediate adoption of this proposed amendment of the supreme law of the land is at once removed. And we hold this to be an unwise and unnecessary step for the Senate to take in opposition against the constitution, but no claim, nor the shadow of a claim, to any voice in the amendment of the constitution, for a State in rebellion has no claim to any of the rights under that constitution.

Mr. Sumner, or will still follow the Jack-o'-lanterns of Mr. Lincoln till they all in some fathomless bog-hole go down together.

large number of troops, gathered from the garrisons of all posts along the river, recently moved from Vicksburg under the command of Gen. McPherson towards Jackson, and either from thence to Meridian along the great line of Railroad which connects these places in a due east course with Selma and Montgomery in Central Alabama, or from Jackson in a Southeastern direction to Mobile.

At the same time a heavy cavalry force under Gen. W. L. Smith and Gen. Grierson, has moved southward from La Grange, down the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, to sweep the rebels out of Northern Mississippi, and destined, no doubt, to join McPherson's column somewhere on the road from Jackson to Meridian or Mobile.

A third column of considerable strength, said to be cavalry, has been dispatched from Natchez, and a fourth of negro troops, from Port Hudson designed it is presumed, to form a junction at some convenient point of rendezvous with McPherson's column on either of the above lines. When these four converging columns unite, they will form a large army which will be under the command of General Sherman, though the points of junction of these various branches of the great expedition, its route beyond Jackson, or its destination, are still merely matters of conjecture.

The probability is that it will move eastward along the line of the railroad already mentioned, from Jackson through Meridian towards Selma on the Alabama river which is the Southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad and annihilating the distance which it calculates to alienate and estrange.

Secondly, The route proposed is through a good agricultural country, well supplied with wood, water and grass, and for these reasons is destined at once to be settled and occupied by a population which, in a very few years, will supersede the necessity of military posts, and form the nucleus of new States and Territories. All other routes travelled have been found deficient in these important advantages.

Thirdly, The establishment of such posts, in the estimation of military men is demanded by the exigencies of the Indian War. If this war is ever to be ended, it is believed that it must be done by transferring the base of operations from the Gulf to Montgomery, as a new base of operations and supplies, whence we could throw our armies at will into the heart of the Cotton States.

LEGISLATIVE FARMERS MEET, ETC.—FRUIT GROWING IN MINNESOTA.

The second meeting of the Legislative Farmers' Club, if we may so call it, was held last evening at the Capitol and was largely attended by farmers and horticulturalists, in and out of the Legislature, who were attracted by the universal interest which is felt in the discussion, which, as at the previous meeting, was on the subject of "Fruit Growing."

Hon. Jared Benson, who presided, Messrs. Dixon of Winona, Lee of Hudson, Dr. Day and Mr. Ames of St. Paul, Mr. Cameron of Houston and Mr. Hunt of Fillmore, addressed the meeting in highly interesting remarks, embodying much valuable information, and of which we have a full phonographic report. This report is too extended for our space in this issue, but will be published in to-morrow's PRESS.

It will suffice in closing this brief notice, to say that the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, embodies the general conclusion reached by the meeting:

Resolved, That it has been demonstrated that hardly varieties of apples can be successfully cultivated in Minnesota.

We refer our readers to to-morrow's Press for a full phonographic report of the proceedings.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES ON THE MINNESOTA FIRST.

The following is among the letters transmitted to the Committee of Arrangements for the Washington Banquet to the Minnesota First. It did not appear in the report of our Washington correspondent because, as will be seen, it was not received till two days after the affair. We print the autograph original, and the tremendous hand-writing indicates that age is making inroads on the physical powers of Father Bates, as he is familiarly called at Washington:

429 Tenth Street, Washington, D. C., February 8, 1864.

I have just now—since one o'clock p. m.—been honored by the receipt of your note of the 6th inst., inviting me to meet at dinner on that day, the veteran First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, to which gallant corps your State is, doubtless, grateful for the honor reflected on it from so many blooming fields.

I suppose, gentlemen, that your note was in due time, sent to my public office, and was, as some accident, detained there, so that I did not reach me in my sick room at home, until now. I, none the less, that you for your invitation, though the occasion is past. I was then, as I am now, comforted, by severe indisposition, which aile afflit me for labor and pleasure.

Under other circumstances I would have been glad to contribute anything in my power to praise and honor the men who have so bravely and faithfully served their country.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES.

We publish on our second page to-day, the text of Thurlow Weed's letter proposing the repeal of the Homestead Law and the pledging of the public lands to pay the Public Debt, on which we commented the other day.

Those who have thoroughly considered

Memorial to the President from the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

THE ROUTE TO IDAHO AND PROTECTION THEREOF.

To His Excellency, the President of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Chamber of Commerce of the city of St. Paul, would respectfully represent that a line of military posts from the western boundary of Minnesota to the gold fields of Idaho, is imperatively demanded by a combination of interests to which we beg leave very briefly to call your attention:

Firstly, The information obtained by the recent expedition of Capt. Fisk, and from other sources, makes it certain that a safer route can be opened direct to Idaho—shortening the distance usually traveled about 800 miles.

In these days of air-lines and direct routes, the simple statement of this fact will suggest its importance to the Government, in opening up easy communication between the distant and remote sections of our country, affording safe facilities for emigration, encouragement to the settlement and development of the resources of our unsettled territories, saving millions of dollars (presently and prospectively) in the transportation of mails, and establishing commercial and social relations with the Pacific States by bringing them into nearer neighborhood and annihilating the distance which calculation to alienate and estrange.

Secondly, The route proposed is through a good agricultural country, well supplied with wood, water and grass, and for these reasons is destined at once to be settled and occupied by a population which, in a very few years, will supersede the nucleus of new States and Territories. All other routes travelled have been found deficient in these important advantages.

Thirdly, The establishment of such posts, in the estimation of military men is demanded by the exigencies of the Indian War. If this war is ever to be ended, it is believed that it must be done by transferring the base of operations from the Gulf to Montgomery, as a new base of operations and supplies, whence we could throw our armies at will into the heart of the Cotton States.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

The Saint Paul Press.

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Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

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EDWARD H. BIGGS,
Wholesale Druggist,

No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota,

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,
PATENT MEDICINES,

And in fact every article appertaining to the **DRUG BUSINESS**, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS. Jan-10-lydsw

MILWAUKEE.

CASH BUYERS OF DRY GOODS

ARE OFFERED THE

MOST MANIFEST INDUCEMENTS,

BY THE NEW HOUSE,

SHERWIN, NOWELL & PRATT,

172 and 174 East Water Street.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

PAPER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND

ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS

AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Office No. 220 Third-St., St. Paul, Min.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD--WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows

MORNING. EVENING.

Leaves St. Paul..... 7:00 A. M. Leaves St. Anthony..... 7:45 A. M. Leaves Winona..... 8:05 A. M. Arrive at Anoka..... 8:40 A. M.

Leaves Anoka..... 8:55 A. M. Leaves Minneapolis..... 9:40 A. M. Leaves Manomin..... 9:55 A. M. Leaves St. Anthony..... 10:30 A. M. Arrive at St. Paul..... 10:35 A. M.

Leave St. Paul daily at..... 8:00 A. M. Leave Anoka daily at..... 8:00 P. M.

F. R. DELANO, Assistant Superintendent.

Jan-18-lydsw

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

Saint Paul, Minn.-sets.

Established by an ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, for the treatment of Nervous Diseases, and all affections of the Urinary and Genito-Urinary Organs of both Sexes. Valuable Reports on Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, &c., containing eighteen pages and numerous engravings, may be had for 25 cents. Persons suffering from any of these diseases, by sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions to be answered, and will have the benefit of our advice, and pay part of the country to cure any course of treatment, &c., &c. Address, Dr. J. H. Galen, 200 Franklin Street, in Convent Hall Block, near the Post Office, Commissioners private and confidential. Office open from 9 to 1 P. M.; afternoons, from 3 to 5. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

The Galenic Institute, Saint Paul, Minn.-sets.

Jan-8

POLLOCK,

DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen

Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE

KEEPS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, NO. 115, Third-St., COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-ST., MIN.

Jan-18-lydsw

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

100 Barrels

CARBON OIL.

CHAS. A. UPHAM & CO.,

No. 4, Prince's Block, Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn. no-10-ly

HARDWARE AND TOOLS AT

COST.

I am closing out the balance of my stock of

Hardware, Tools, &c., at cost, no-23m JOHN MCLOUD, Brown's Block.

NO. 1 CARBON OIL,

For sale low, wholesale and retail to close con-

signment, at

The St. Paul Lamp Store,

Opposite our Office.

Jan-18-lydsw

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

New and second hand, for sale extremely low

at the Pioneer Foundry.

GILMAN & CO.,

Opposite our Office.

80 BBLS. WHITE CARBON OIL

For sale low to the trade.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Feb-16-lyw

Dry Goods.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

Are now evolving an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

from

Late Cash Sales in New York

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPEROR CLOTHES,

FRENCH REPS,

PARIS SILK STRIPES,

PARAMATTAS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c.

Mourning Goods.

LADIES' LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

In every variety.

Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Hoods, Scarfs, Sontags.

HOSEYERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Wool

and Worsted Hose,

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE

White and mixed

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings,

Denims, Blankets.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASH,

Should examine our stock before purchasing.

We will not be undersold in this market.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sept. 1:1y

THE DRAFT POSTPONED!

Notwithstanding the Draft is postponed, we will offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

For the next Thirty Days our entire Stock of

MERINOES

EMPRESS CLOTHES,

AND

LADIES' CLOAKS

Now is the time for Bargains!

Remember the place,

The Cheap Cash Store

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

Minnesota.

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

Jan-10-ly

CLOTHING AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

AT THE STORE OF

W. H. TEMPLE,

THIRD ABOVE MINNESOTA ST.

Oversoats.

FINE BEAVER..... \$1, \$18 to \$25.

BLACK DOUGLAS, CASSIMERE..... \$1 to \$20.

PETERHAM, PILOT & SATINET..... \$5 to \$18.

Business Coats, Frocks & Sacks

A large assortment, \$5 to \$20.

Pantaloons for the Million.

From a coarse Satinet to a fine Doeskin, all new

goods, and made up to style.

TESTS.

Black Doeskin, Glace, Persian Cassimere, Silk

and Silk Velvet, of different grades.

Shirts and Drawers,

Winter Caps, Hats, Gloves, Socks, Ties,

FINE WHITE AND FANCY WOOL SHIRTS,

We have now in store one of the largest stocks

of Clothing that the State

can boast so far as we can give

the expiration of five years from date of

sale, we hold garments ready and willing to make

any number of them, and the highest estimation in which they are held.

Persons dealing with the Merchant are well aware that the

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.

GIVEN BY DAY & JENKS, DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF THIRD AND CEDAR STREETS.

PEACEABLE. 7:30 A.M. 1 P.M. 6 P.M.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1. Monday.....	15	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2. Tuesday.....	16	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
3. Wednesday....	17	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
4. Thursday.....	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5. Friday.....	19	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
6. Saturday....	20	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7. Sunday.....	21	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
8. Monday....	22	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9. Tuesday....	23	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
10. Wednesday....	24	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
11. Thursday....	25	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
12. Friday.....	26	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
13. Saturday....	27	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
14. Sunday.....	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
15. Monday....	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
16. Tuesday....	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
17. Wednesday....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	
18. Thursday....	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2		
19. Friday.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2			
20. Saturday....	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2				
21. Sunday....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2					
22. Monday....	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2						
23. Tuesday....	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2							
24. Wednesday....	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2								
25. Thursday....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2									
26. Friday.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2										
27. Saturday....	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2											
28. Sunday....	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2												
29. Monday....	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2													
30. Tuesday....	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2														
31. Wednesday....	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2															

DARING ROBBERY!

Grant & Freeman's Law Office
Entered by Burglars.

\$2,640 in Greenbacks, \$120
in Gold, and Sioux Script
for 760 Acres, Stolen.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR
THE "REFORMED POLICE."

A \$50 Wager that They Don't
Amount to Shucks.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The
Senate concurred in the amendment

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, FEB. 21.

This paper has a larger daily, Feb.-Weekly and Sunday circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE NEWS.

This troops which have been engaged in the siege of Charleston are "engaged" in Florida, under charge of Gen. Gillmore. The first landing was made at Jacksonville, on the 7th inst. Parties pushed out in different directions and occupied several small towns. Our heaviest loss was at Barbours Station, where four were killed and fifteen wounded. Our troops found a document at Sanderson, the agent of the British owners, on the ground, that the instructions were exceeded. Instead of furnishing a river boat, it was intended Osborne brought in sufficient to guard the river. The river, composed of two vessels, too large for river service. Moreover, the owners' agent, Mr. Gillmore, entered into engagements with the officers and crews, involving a great outlay, without any compensation.

Sherman's expedition captured Jackson, Miss., but did not stay to guard such a trifling and moved immediately onward, driving two columns of the enemy before them.

Sherman, himself, is reported to have been in Brandon, on the 5th.

The long pending German difficulty has last reached open war. Considerable of what is styled severe fighting has taken place, but no heavy engagement.

Both branches of Congress have passed the enrollment bill as it was reported by the Conference Committee. This bill exempts a drafted man for a year on the payment of \$300.

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand colored troops will be ready for service on the 1st of May.

Gen. HARNEY is severely ill at Washington.

The Republican National Committee meets in Washington to-morrow to arrange for calling a National Convention.

GOOL 50-3859 1-2.

GRANT RESURSES HIS TEMP.

A Washington dispatch of the 15th int., to the Chicago Tribune, says:

We are enabled to state, upon the very highest authority, that Grant has within a week definitely, if temporally, and in the most decisive terms, rejected direct offers made him by leading Democrats and politicians to secure his nomination for the Presidency by their National Convention.

Another dispatch of the day following is to the same purpose:

Gen. Grant, in reply to questions, from certain Democratic politicians, to whom his name was made last night, expressed his surprise that the gentlemen should suppose for a moment that he could be used as a Presidential candidate.

This will rather knock the underpinning out of the calculations of the Copperhead leaders, we should think, but it is just what the country expected of Grant, and gives him a new title to the confidence and admiration of the people of the North.

They want Grant just where he is, and they expect him to stay there till he has made an end of this infernal rebellion. When he has finished that job—job which by the universal assent of the nation is entrusted chiefly to his military skill and genius—it will then be quite time enough to take him from the position for which he has shown himself better qualified than any one else, for to place him in a new position for which his fitness is yet to be tested.

It was only when he had conquered the independence of his country with the sword that Washington, by the unanimous voice of a grateful people, was exalted to the chair of its Chief Magistracy—and to Grant the Savior, as to Washington the Father, of his country there is no honorable path to the Presidency except through the triumphal arches of a Union restored by his skill and valor.

A SHREWDO THEORY OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The New York Times has the following shrewd speculations as to the strategic rationale of the spring campaign in the Southwest, under Generals Sherman and Banks, upon which we commented yesterday. It regards the overland advance of Sherman involving a march of between two and three hundred miles, through a country poorly watered and exhausted of supplies, as a decisive objection to the theory that his movement is directed against Mobile, because if that were his objective point he could reach there at one tenth of the cost or trouble by the great highway of the Mississippi and the Gulf, and it proceeds:

If we suppose, as we ought, that the movements of these several commands, in their various courses, would be consistent with the line of advance it has taken up, even though it would necessarily be rather slow, in a due east direction, taking Jackson on route and opening the Southern Mississippi road, as he goes, let us consider that he might meet, on his hundred and forty miles east of Vickingsburg [his objective]. Let us suppose, again, that while Sherman is performing this work, Banks and Farragut move

on the Gulf, and water heads leading up into the heart of the confederacy.

We think, therefore, we can discern, even in the initial stages, dim and shadowy, yet of a campaign grand, audacious, and different from that any one conceived. Its development must greatly change the rebel program and cause immediate movements to

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 15th inst., says that on that day a bill was introduced by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, making a grant to the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad. It grants alternate sections designated by odd numbers to the amount of five sections per mile on each of said roads, from St. Paul to Lake Superior. All such

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1864.

NUMBER 44.

The War in the Gulf States.

Important and Comprehensive View of the Situation.

A Refugee's Account of the War in Mississippi and Alabama.

MOBILE--ITS APPROACHES AND DEFENSES.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Feb. 10th, 1864.—A refugee, a most intelligent gentleman, of a Northern birth, and long a resident of the South, has just arrived here, bringing news from Mississippi and Mobile, and interesting that I hasten to lay it before you. It may be accepted as entirely worthy of confidence, and presents a very intelligent and comprehensive view of the present situation.

The expedition under General Sherman last heard from, east of Jackson, Miss., will undoubtedly have a force of rebels to encounter at Canton, which is August last Gen. Loring's force was stationed.

It is fully as probable that the fleet has left for San Francisco as for England and Bonaparte. The silence of the Chinese papers does not indicate that the sale has not taken place.

Since it has been understood that the First Regiment does not intend to re-enlist, the request that the Sixth might be allowed to go to the army of the Potomac has been recalled; as their absence, with no other regiment to take their place, would interfere with the plans for operations next season.

The State Treasurer has received the following allotments:

6th Regiment, Company A	\$ 186.00
" " G.	335.00
" " H.	445.92
" " I.	125.00
Sch. " K.	361.00
" " Staff,	512.00
Total,	290.00

As tomorrow is a State holiday the Treasurer's office will be closed, but the above will be ready for distribution on Tuesday.

GEN. SHERMAN expects to leave for Mobile to-morrow morning, to hold a consultation with General Pope. A General was attacked with pliers, and this morning, at West Point, he was taken to hospital.

The news is brought by mail that the Union Convention of Connecticut had met on the 17th inst., and elected delegates to the National Convention and instructed them to vote for Lincoln. It really begins to look as if Abraham was in for it.

MAJOR HATCH has been ordered to send the captured Chiefs, Little Six, and Medicine Bird, to Fort Abercrombie, where they will await their final disposition.

The Supreme Court have decided that they will not interfere in the Vallandigham case. Pugh had better turn his attention to increasing the dime contributions for poor Clinton.

The Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill.

THE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Our dispatches announced that both branches of Congress have agreed to the report of the conference committee on the enrollment bill. The following is a synopsis of their report:

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS: DAILY 7 CENTS—By mail, \$8.00 per annum, or 70¢ per month *indefinitely in advance*.
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$5 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; copy price 25¢ each.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2; five or more, \$1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, \$1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, \$1.25 each.

Republican Union Convention.

A State Convention of all unconditional Union men who are opposed to the existing Democratic party, and who favor the present National Administration in its great measures to maintain the Union and suppress rebellion, will assemble at Ingerson's Hall, in St. Paul, on Wednesday, March 24, 1864, at 1 P.M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Minnesota in the ensuing National Convention.

The number of delegates will be as follows:
Anoka..... 2 Miles Lue..... 1
Benton..... 1 Morrison..... 1
Blue Earth..... 1 Nagle..... 1
Brown..... 1 Olmsted..... 1
Carver..... 1 Ramsey..... 1
Cass..... 1 Rice..... 1
Crow Wing..... 1 St. Louis..... 1
Dakota..... 1 Stearns..... 1
Faribault..... 1 Scott..... 1
Fillmore..... 1 Sherburne..... 1
Goodhue..... 1 Stearns..... 1
Hennepin..... 1 Stearns..... 1
Isanti..... 1 Wabasha..... 1
Le Sueur..... 1 Washington..... 1
Marion..... 1 Wright..... 1
McLeod..... 1 Zimmerman..... 1
Muskogee..... 1

In behalf of the State Central Committee.

W. L. WILSON, Chairman.

St. Paul, Feb. 5, 1864.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The Republican Union State Central Committee have called a State Convention to select Delegates to represent Minnesota in the National Convention, Convention, at the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; it is therefore

Ordered, That a Convention composed of Delegates selected by the Unconditional Union Electors of Ramsey County, who sustain the Administration in its great measures to maintain the Union and suppress the rebellion, regardless of past political differences, be held at the Hotel St. Paul, on Friday, the 21st Inst., at 2 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of selecting two Delegates to represent this county in said State Convention.

The several wards of the city of St. Paul will be entitled to five Delegates each, and the various townships of Ramsey County to one each, with those in Winona, which will be entitled to two Delegates.

It is recommended that primary meetings for the selection of said Delegates be held at the usual places of voting, on Friday, the 21st Inst., in the various townships at 2 o'clock, and in the several wards at 7 P.M.

By order of the County Central Committee,

GEO. W. MOORE, Chairman.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, FEB. 21.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and 2 Weeks circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE NEWS.

The troops which have been engaged in the siege of Charlton are now "prospecting" in Florida, under charge of Gen. Gillmore. The first landing was made at Jacksonville, on the 7th inst. Parties pushed out in different directions and occupied several small towns. Our heaviest loss was at Barbours Station, where four were killed and fifteen wounded. Our troops found a document at Sonderman showing that beef and bacon in the South are exhausted. Beauregard is also said to be in Florida, and on his way to Tallahassee.

SHERMAN's expedition captured Jackson, Miss., but did not stay to guard such a trifling, and moved immediately onward, driving two columns of the enemy before them. Gen. Sherman, himself, is reported to have been in Brandon, on the 5th.

The long pending German difficulty has at last reached open war. Considerable of what is styled severe fighting has taken place, but no heavy engagement.

Both branches of Congress have passed the enrollment bill as it was reported by the Conference Committee. This bill exempts a drafted man for a year on the payment of \$300.

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand colored troops will be ready for service on the 1st of May.

Gen. HARNEY is severely ill at Washington.

The Republican National Committee meets in Washington to-morrow to arrange for a national convention.

GOLD 59 1/2-SAT 59 1/2.

CHARTER REBUKEHES HIS TEMP-TERS.

A Washington dispatch of the 17th inst., to the Chicago Tribune, says:

We are enabled to state, upon the very highest authority, that Gen. Grant has within a few days (nominally, Saturday, and probably Monday) devised a plan to put down the rebellion, by leading Democratic politicians to secure his nomination for the Presidency by their National Convention.

Another dispatch of the day following is to the same purpose:

Gen. Grant, in reply to inquiries, from a number of gentlemen to whom his election was made last night, expressed his surprise that these gentlemen should suppose for a moment that he could be a presidential candidate.

This will rather knock the underpinning out of the calculations of the Copperhead leaders, we should think, but it is just what the country expected of Grant, and gives him a new title to the confidence and admiration of the people of the North.

They want Grant just where he is, and they expect him to stay there till he has made an end of this infernal rebellion. When he has finished that job—job which by the universal assent of the nation is entrusted chiefly to his military skill and genius—it will then be quite time enough to take him from the position for which he has shown himself better qualified than any one else, for to place him in a new position for which his fitness is verily tested.

It was only when he had conquered the independence of his country with the sword that Washington, by the unanimous voice of a grateful people, was exalted to the chair of its Chief Magistracy—and to Grant the Savior, as to Washington the Father, of his country there is no honorable path to the Presidency except through the triumphal arches of a Union restored by his skill and valor.

A SHREWD THEORY OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The New York Times has the following shrewd speculations as to the strategic rationale of the spring campaign in the Southwest, under Generals Sherman and Banks, upon which we commented yesterday. It regards the overland advance of Sherman involving a march of between two and three hundred miles, through a country poorly watered and exhausted of supplies, as a decisive objection to the theory that his movement is directed against Mobile, because if were that his objective point he could reach there one tenth of the cost or trouble by the great highway of the Mississippi and the Gulf, and it would be.

If we suppose, as we ought, that the movements of these several columns in execution of a well-conceived military combination, there is one course open to Sherman's column, with little room left to be compromised, and that is to march westward, let us suppose that he works his way, which would necessarily be rather slow, in a due easterly direction, taking Jackson on the right and the Southern Mississippi Railroad as he goes; and let us suppose that he makes his last hundred miles and forty miles eastward, leading his army, we suppose again, that while Sherman is performing this work, Banks and Farragut move on to the line of the Mississippi.

This done, it will be apparent that the two important strategie points gained by the two columns are connected by an extremely important railroad—the Mobile and Ohio; and that the latter mill-stone between which and the upper (the Army of Chattanooga), the entire rebel force in the Southwest should be ground to powder.

At the same time, the rebels will give us the command of the Tombigbee and the Alabama rivers, furnishing a water base on the Gulf, and safer highways leading up to the line of the Mississippi.

We think, therefore, we can discern, even in the initial operations that have already begun, the outlines, dim and slow, of a different from what any one conceived. Its development must greatly change the rebel programme and cause immediate movements to meet it.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 15th inst., says that on that day a bill was introduced by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, making a grant to the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad. It grants alternate sections designated by odd numbers to the amount of five sections per mile on each of said roads, from St. Paul to Lake Superior. All such

lands not sold by said company within three years after the completion of the road, to be subject to pre-emption at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company, and the road to be completed within ten years.

The War in the Gulf States.
Important and Comprehensive View of the Situation.

A Refugee's Account of the War in Mississippi and Alabama.

MOBILE--ITS APPROACHES AND DEFENSES.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Feb. 10th, 1864.—A telegraph announced a few days since that a rebel fleet was in the Chinese waters, having been fitted out for that nation but sold to Jeff Davis. A San Francisco dispatch of the 14th contains the following:

Hong Kong papers of the 21st of December do not mention the sale of vessels to Jeff Davis, which were fitted out in England for China. The Chinese Government repudiated the bargain which its agents had made for the vessels with Mr. Sherman Osborne, the agent of the British government, on the instructions were executed. Instead of furnishing a river fleet, which was intended Ostend brought a fleet suitable for the coasting trade. The Chinese Government ordered extensive vessels, far too large for river service. Moreover, the owners' agent, Mr. Lay, entered into engagements with the officers and crews, involving a great outlay, without any.

After the first release of the vessels, Capt. Loring, who had been sent here ever since the Chinese Government had taken over the vessel, accepted the offer of the Chinese, and, with the crew, went to Hong Kong. The Chinese Government preferred to utilize the Chinese fleet, which had been sent to the coast of Africa, and the Chinese Government, instead of the British, had given the order to the Chinese to return to their home port.

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With the exception named, by informants, the entire distance from Marchion to within five miles of Mobile was unfortified, and unprotected by Confederate soldiers. Excepting the railroad is torn up and completely destroyed, there is nothing to prevent a force from moving direct by that route. At the same time cavalry troops might co-operate by moving their south from Jackson as far as Broadhaven, and then cutting across the coast road, which is southward to the rear of Mobile.

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

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EIGHT COPIES, EIGHT YEARS OR MORE, \$1.50 EACH.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

A State Convention of all unconditional Union men who are opposed to the existing Democratic party, and who sustain the present National Administration in its great measures to maintain the Union and suppress rebellion will assemble at Ingalls' Hall, in St. Paul, Wednesday, March 2d, 1864, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Minnesota in the ensuing National Convention.

The number of delegates will be as follows:

Anoka.....	2
Benton.....	1
Blue Earth.....	4
Brown.....	2
Cass.....	4
Chisago.....	2
Crow Wing.....	1
Dakota.....	1
Dodge.....	3
Fairfax.....	1
Hennepin.....	1
Fillmore.....	1
Freeborn.....	1
Goodhue.....	1
Houston.....	1
Le Sueur.....	1
Martin.....	1
McLeod.....	1
Mower.....	1
Waukesha.....	1
Winona.....	1

In behalf of the State Central Committee,

W. L. WILSON, Chairman.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 5, 1864.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The Republican Union State Central Committee have called a State Convention to select Delegates to represent Minnesota in the ensuing National Union Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; therefore

Ordered, That a Convention composed of Delegates from each of the Unconditional Unionists of Ramsey County, who sustain the Administration in its great measure to maintain the Union and suppress the Rebellion, regardless of past political differences, be held at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of selecting nine Delegates to represent the county in said State Convention.

The several wards of the city of St. Paul will be entitled to five Delegates each, and the various townships of Ramsey County to one each, with the exception of Rose, which will be entitled to two Delegates.

It is recommended that primary meetings for the selection of said Delegates be held at the usual places of voting, on Friday, the 26th inst., in the various townships at 2 o'clock, and in the several wards at 7 p.m.

By order of the County Central Committee,

GEO. W. MOORE, Chairman.

OUR RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

Extension of the Chicago Road to St. Paul.

The First Road to the Pacific to be Through Minnesota.

English Capital Ready to Push Onward the Work.

From the Chicago Tribune, 1864.

Our readers will remember we dispatched from our office a few days since, stating that the Northwestern Railway had secured the control of the Minnesota Pacific Railway, between Winona and St. Paul. It was also mentioned that the road from St. Paul and Hastings was to be completed during the coming summer, and that the entire line to St. Paul was to be finished at the earliest possible time. This road, it is understood, will be backed up by any needed amount of English capital, and that we shall have all rail to St. Paul, with connections and Hastings, and early in the year there can be no possible doubt. The line is understood to be one of the most favorite in the West. In its entire course it will pass only an unbroken chain of mountains, direct to the ocean.

The early completion of this road is connected with another and a more important movement. English capitalists interested in the Canadian Pacific, have undertaken the line of the Pacific Railway running Northwest from St. Paul, and we learn that C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Canadian, has engaged to build the road with all the funds pledged to build that line between St. Paul and Pembina as fast as it can be done. The road will probably be built in thirty miles above St. Paul, and will be finished and in operation, and from fifty to a hundred miles will be ready to receive the road to the north.

Mr. Smith—What quantity of apple trees are there in the road?

Mr. Benson—There is one man who has a hundred trees in good growing order; another man by the name of Blair has a very good orchard.

Mr. Smith—How do you consider the orchard?

Mr. Benson—Most Nursery men give proper directions. My experience is that they need to be put into the ground a little deeper than they originally were. After setting them they want looking to, so that the dirt is kept perfectly dry. It is a good plan to keep the frost about the trees in the fall. It retains the frost about the roots, and keeps the tree back. This is a good way to have a good many trees, the frost coming out early and then the heat of the sun in March and April kills the trees. A covering of straw or coarse manure keeps the trees back until the cold weather is over.

Mr. Nutting—Should that be done, if the ground is not thoroughly frozen?

Mr. Benson—It would be proper to take the snow from the tree, let it freeze, and then mulch it? My idea is that if it is done in the fall it would prevent its freezing at all, and the object not only not attained but prevented.

Mr. Benson—The gentleman's idea is quite correct, the covering is such as to prevent the ground from freezing. In this country, however, there is little danger, as the ground freezes deep and hard here. The ground certainly should be frozen, the object of the covering being to keep the frost in the ground.

Mr. Nutting—In that case it is not better to put it in the spring, instead of the fall? In our dry climate I suppose it should be kept during the dry season also.

Whatever might be put around the tree in the spring, would rot. I would only propose to hold the frost in the spring, and then in the fall add another dressing.

I will call upon Mr. Lee to make his report or give his views in regard to this matter in such a form as he may deem best.

Mr. Lee, of Hudson—I am sorry to say that I have not prepared a report this evening, but I am failing well, I did not expect to be here. In addition to the varieties of apples named the other evening, I will add the following which so far as I can learn, have proved hardy in this State and throughout

FRUITGROWING IN MINNESOTA.

HOW TO RAISE APPLES.

What Apples to Raise

Experience of Successful Fruit Growers.

The Second Meeting of the Legislative Farmers' Club.

the State of New York. Mr. A. J. Downing and Mr. Barry, of the *Rural New Yorker*, are my references for authority:

Red Astrachan, of Russia, Summer variety.

Duchess of Oldenburg, Russia, Fall variety.

Tolman Sweet, of Rhode Island, Winter variety.

Winter Pippin of Vermont, Winter variety.

Ice-Canada of New England, Winter variety.

Bailey Sweet of Western New York, Fall variety.

Empuse of Canada, Fall variety.

Alexander of Russia, do.

St. Lawrence of Canada, do.

Ostin Pippin of Upper Canada, do.

Gravinstock of Germany, do.

Fleish of Germany, do.

Northern Sweet of Keesville, N. Y., do.

Kewstow of Scotland, do.

Scotch Pippin of England, do.

Quince of France, Fall variety.

Spiney of France, Fall variety.

Yellow Pear of France, Fall variety.

White Pear of France, Fall variety.

Yellow Pear of France, Fall variety.

White Pear of

SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1864.

**COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES,
CIGARS, &c., &c.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

Jan-14

SAINT PAUL.

**EDWARD H. BIGGS,
Wholesale Druggist,**

No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota,

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,
PATENT MEDICINES,

And in fact every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES OF GOODS.

Jan-10-lyd-jw

MILWAUKEE.

CASH BUYERS OF DRY GOODS

ARE OFFERED THE

MOST MANIFEST INDUCEMENTS,

BY THE NEW HOUSE,

SHERWIN, NOWELL & PRATT,

172 and 174 East Water Street.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS

AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY!

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

oec-24f

Office No. 220 Third-St., St. Paul, Min.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD--WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows

MORNING.

EVENING.

Leaves St. Paul.....	7:00 A. M.	Leaves St. Paul.....	2:45 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony.....	7:45 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony.....	3:20 P. M.
Leaves St. Paul.....	8:30 A. M.	Leaves St. Paul.....	4:00 P. M.
Arrive at Anoka.....	9:30 A. M.	Arrive at Anoka.....	4:50 P. M.
Leaves Anoka.....	8:55 A. M.	Leaves Anoka.....	4:40 P. M.
Leaves Minneapolis.....	9:30 A. M.	Leaves Minneapolis.....	5:10 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony.....	9:55 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony.....	5:40 P. M.
Arrive at St. Paul.....	10:35 A. M.	Arrive at St. Paul.....	6:20 P. M.

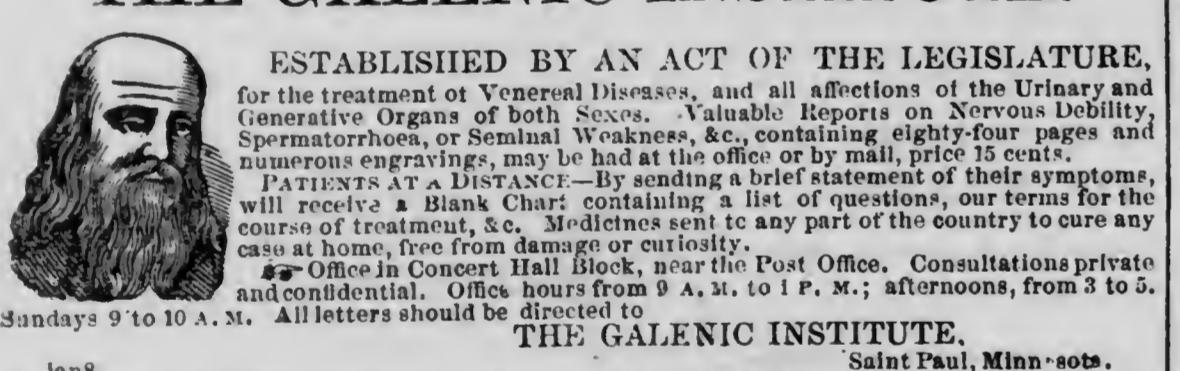
FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul daily at..... 8:00 A. M. Leave Anoka daily at..... 1:00 P. M.

F. R. DELANO, Assistant Superintendent.

april-1f

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.



ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, and all affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both Sexes. Valuable Reports on Nervous Debility, Spasmato-rosis, and Seminal Weakness, &c., containing diagnostic and therapeutic observations, will be sent by mail, for 25 cents.

PATENTS AT A DISTANCE.—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, we will prescribe a remedy, and furnish a receipt for its use, without charge.

LETTERS TO THE DOCTOR.—Post Paid. Correspondence private and confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; afternoons, from 3 to 5.

Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,

Saint Paul, Minn.-sets.

jan-8

MR. E. J. SPRAGUE,
Photograph Gallery,
Over Lygo's Store, (late Hill & Kelley,) St. Paul,
Minnesota.

••• Pictures taken in all the latest improved
style, and at very low rates.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

100 Barrels

CARBON OIL.

CHAS. A. UPHAM & CO.,
No. 4 Prince's Block, Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

no-14

HARDWARE AND TOOLS AT COST.

I am closing up the business of my stock of hardware, tools, &c., at cost. JOHN McCLOUD, Brown's Block.

NO. 1 CARBON OIL,

For sale low, wholesale and retail to close connections.

The St. Paul Lamp Store,

Opposite one other.

dec-3-tf

80 BBLS. WHITE CARBON OIL

For sale low to the trade.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

G. W. NICOLLS & CO.,

Are now manufacturing their celebrated

Pewter Stoves,

which, for elegance of form, economy of fuel, and great superiority for heating apartment, far exceed any other offered in this market. They have a large stock of Pewter Stoves, and a variety of Cooking Stoves, of the best varieties. They have also a large stock of Hardware, Tinware, Utensils, Glass, Porcelain, &c., and a full line of Mill Saws, Griding-machines, Axes, Lead Pipe, Farming Tools, &c., &c.

Business Coats, Frocks & Sacks

A large assortment, \$6 to \$20.

Fantaloons for the Million.

From a coarse Satin to a fine Doeskin, all new goods, and made up in style.

VESTS.

Black Doeskin, Cloth, Figured Cashmere, Silk and Silk Velvet, of different grades.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Of all kinds on Commission, LOAN MONEY, MAKE COLLECTIONS, PAY TAXES, &c., &c.

••• Commissions solicited and promptly attended to.

no-23-tf

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

New and second hand, for sale extremely low at the Pioneer Foundry.

GILMAN & CO.

Feb-17-ly

J. H. MURPHY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office on Jackson street, in the office formerly occupied by Drs. Morton & Wharton, (opposite the Temperance House.)

Especial attention paid to Surgery. dec-23-m

Feb-18-m

Dry Goods.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO

Are now supplying an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter DRY GOODS,

from

Late Cash Sales in New York

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPEROR CLOTHS,

FRENCH REPS,

PARIS SILK STRIPES,

PARAMATTAS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c.

Mourning Goods.

LADIES' LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

In every variety.

Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Hoods, Scarfs, Sontags.

HOSIERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Woolen, and Worsted Hose.

LADIES & CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE.

White and mixed

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings,

Denims, Blankets.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASH.

Should examine our stock before purchasing.

We will not be undersold in this market.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sept. 1-1y

THE DRAFT POSTPONED!

Notwithstanding the Draft is postponed, we will offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

For the next Thirty Days our entire Stock of

MERINOES

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

DRESS GOODS,

AND

LADIES' CLOAKS

Now is the time for Bargains!

Remember the place,

The Cheap Cash Store

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

Minnesota.

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

Jan-10-ly

AT COST!

CLOTHING AND Gent's Furnishing Goods,

AT THE STORE OF

W. H. TEMPLE,

THIRD ABOVE

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1864.

THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.

	7:30 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
K OF PT BY DAY & JENKS, DRUGGISTS, CONNECT			
THIRD AND CEDAR STREETS,			
1 Monday.....	39	21	18
2 Tuesday.....	31	26	22
3 Wednesday.....	35	34	25
4 Thursday.....	33	40	35
5 Friday.....	28	35	31
6 Saturday.....	34	34	31
7 Sunday.....	34	33	31
8 Monday.....	16	18	18
9 Tuesday.....	19	19	18
10 Wednesday.....	8	28	27
11 Thursday.....	28	35	32
12 Friday.....	29	32	31
13 Saturday.....	28	32	31
14 Sunday.....	16	21	21
15 Monday.....	20	20	18
16 Tuesday.....	16*	4*	6*
17 Wednesday.....	16*	4*	6*
18 Thursday.....	14	33	32
19 Friday.....	22	52	42

*Below zero.

Another Daring Burglary.

A HORSE IS STOLEN—NO CLUE TO THE THREE-NO EFFORTS ON THE PART OF THE POLICE TO DETECT THEM.

MORE PETTY THIEVING.

We have another daring burglary to record—an item which is getting to be a regular daily occurrence in our columns.

On Friday night the barn of Dr. David Day, on St. Anthony Hill, was broken into by prying open the door, and a fine bay Morgan horse, worth \$250, was stolen therefrom, with saddle and blanket. A more full description of the horse, and refer to the advertiser, offers a reward for his recovery.

A dog followed the thief, who was stolen at noon yesterday returned.

Dr. Day at once lodged information of the facts with the Chief of Police, who informed him that he was unable to do anything towards finding the horse or thief, as he had no funds to work on! Dr. Day then employed detectives at his own expense to hunt for some clue to the robbery.

This is a bold burglary, and shows that there are daring and active thieves about. A few days ago the Rev. Mr. Rutherford's horse and buggy were stolen from before his door, and nothing ever heard of them. In the hands of good detectives, it seems that they ought to be found. Two unsuccessful attempts to steal horses were also made a few days ago.

ANOTHER.

On Friday night the barn of J. C. Burlank, on Summit Avenue, was also opened, and a buffalo robe stolen therefrom, valued at \$30. The barn was not locked that night, contrary to the usual custom, because something was wrong with the lock.

This showed that all the stables in that neighborhood were reconned—as they were a few nights ago. Let our citizens be on their guard.

STILL MORE.

In order to make the thing complete, the thieves copied off their night's work by robbing three clothes lines on the hill, of their contents. All of these depredations were probably committed by the same gang, and we expect they will continue to go and do likewise.

When robberies of all kinds are committed on the most public streets, where the "reformed" are supposed to be, without detection, it is not surprising that the thieves that are carrying mugs in their own style, should engage in pickings of the suburbs.

On Thursday we gave the statement of William Burke, an ex-policeman, charging Capt. Heck with having been bribed to release a man after having him under arrest. The Mayor has been investigating the case (about the same way he "reformed" the police, we suppose) and publishes the result in his local department in the *Pioneer*. We give it for what it is worth:

St. Paul, February 12, 1864.

Capt. Jacob Heck:

Dear Sirs—With much pleasure to assure you that I have carefully investigated the charge of bribery brought against you, and find the same to be without foundation.

On the contrary, you *resolutely refused* the man to whom you were accused of having raised yourself in my estimation. So long as you continue to do your duty, you have nothing to fear. You know very well that I will fall in line *no day*, in case of the rules I have given the 2d above, are definitely violated.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN E. SALAS WARREN, Mayor.

As three or four other policemen aided in making the arrest, and were present when the release took place, we leave them to settle the question as to the motive which induced said release.

It would seem, however, to an individual residing in the leafy branches of a forest shrub, that it would have been more to the point to have the man, who is acknowledged *and funded* the bribe, testify to its refusal, now, how it happened that he escaped the prosecution. The arrest and release is admitted, and the police records show that no trial of the case has ever taken place. So that the arrest must either have been illegal or else the crime was compounded. John can have his last ether horn of the dilemma that he chooses.

The italics in the above extract John's and show that he still lives in his pristine glory. We suppose his object in emphasizing "now" is to show that he includes the following rule:

"3d. No policeman or officer of the police must frequent or visit houses of ill-fame without the CONSENT AND DIRECTION of the Mayor, or any other person *authorized* *to make over or suppress disturbances*."

"I will not fail to do my duty," we take it, alludes to his intention to give his "consent and direction" to policemen who may desire to "frequent or visit houses of ill-fame" for other purposes than "to make arrests or to suppress disturbances." Great is John.

PRESERVATION.—On Friday, the 19th inst., at Fort Snelling, Capt. Joseph Daniels of this city, was presented with a fine, black Morgan horse, valued at \$250, by the officers and men of the Army Arsenal company, as an acknowledgement for the service lately rendered by Capt. Daniels at Hatch's batture. The italics in the above extract John's and show that he still lives in his pristine glory. We suppose his object in emphasizing "now" is to show that he includes the following rule:

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Capt. Daniels responded to the presentation in an eloquent and appropriate manner; after which three cheers were given for Capt. Daniels, and three for Col. McLaren.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Chaplain of the First Minnesota will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives this morning, at half past ten o'clock. All are respectfully invited to attend.

RECRUITING.—The enlistment of men for the various veteran regiments goes on steadily. The number mustered in at the Provost Marshal office the past two days has been about forty or forty-five per day.

We have appealed to a number of times this week to urge the City Council to offer a bounty for recruits. There is no doubt but that the townships around the city are getting numbers of recruits which really belong to the city, merely because they are offering a large bounty, while the city offers nothing. The city is surely as able to offer a good bounty as impoverished townships and back settlements. Some of them have raised their quotas by that means. Why not Saint Paul?

FINE BLOCK OF STONES.—Workmen are now engaged in preparing the cellar for a fine stone block of stones to be erected by the Catholic church, on the site of the late fire on Third Street. The block will be three stories high, 44 feet front, by 90 deep, and will be divided into two stores, each 21 feet front, with a high basement. The upper stories are to have a tressel window in front, making a very neat exterior. The cost of the block will be from \$5,000 to \$5,000. H. W. Ackroyd, Esq., is the architect and designer of the block, which will be an ornament to the street.

It is but a few days since the frame buildings were burned on the site of the proposed block, and the fact that a large and elegant building is to take their place, shows the irresistible energy of the people of our city.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—THEIR CELEBRATION OF 1864.—The various Public Schools will tomorrow celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington with appropriate exercises.

At each of the schools there will be reading of extracts from Washington's Farewell Address—singing of patriotic odes, and reading of original essays by the scholars.

These exercises will be very interesting, and will repay the attendance of any one who desires to encourage the children in their celebration of the few national holidays we have. Of late it seems that the children are the only ones patriotic enough to pay any attention to them.

For the St. Paul Press.

A CARD.—I find it difficult to express my gratitude to my friends of this city for the timely and liberating gift of \$200 placed in my hands by the congregation of my Church, and other friends on Friday evening, will be remembered, not merely for its value, but as an expression of sympathy and friendship a thousand times more precious than gold.

B. F. GRARY, Pastor of Jackson Street M. E. Church

S. S. PAUL, Feb. 20, 1864.

For the St. Paul Press.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

SAINT PAUL, THIS PAPER HAS A LARGER, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER IN MINNESOTA, AND THEREFORE PRESENTS INDUCEMENTS TO ADVERTISE WHICH THEY WILL NOT FIND ELSEWHERE.

THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate of the United States have directed the publication of the report on the resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress, which assembled at Berlin last September, by Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, who was sent by our Government as its official representative in that body.

From the report of Mr. Ruggles it appears that thirty-three governments were represented in the Statistical Congress, and that the paper presented by Mr. Ruggles excited much attention in the Congress, and throughout Europe, and is commented on by the leading papers of this country as a masterly exposition of the subject of which it treats. It demonstrates beyond a question that the nation has ample resources not only to sustain the burdens of the war, but to pay all the debts incurred in putting down the rebellion, and also to support the large and increasing immigration from Europe.

We take from the report as published in the New York *Tribune* of the 13th inst., the following paragraphs, embracing some of the points presented; and first we may be pardoned for transcribing the following reference to the progress of statistics in the United States:

"Attempts have been made to impart to American statistics more of an analytical and selective character, by means of special inquiries to be submitted to the statistical departments of Ohio, some years since, under the administration of Governor Chase, the present Secretary of the Treasury, a Bureau of Statistics, a Bureau of State government, or the organs of state government, which was committed to the charge of Mr. Mansfield, then Commissioner of Manufactures, to justify the selection of the great chain of lakes, the infant of Minnesota, as a single unit, and to furnish the census of the Union, containing, by the census of 1850, 217,000 inhabitants clustered around the headwaters of the Mississippi, and having no outlet to the sea. The census of 1850, almost at the moment of its birth, a Bureau of Statistics. Two of the annual reports of the old Commission of Statistics, Minnesota, are now submitted to the inspection of the International statistical Congress, affording reasonable ground of hope that the time will not be long before similar and more complete and philosophical arrangement the more numerous and perfect performances of the statisticians of Europe.

We have no space to follow Mr. Ruggles through his elaborate array of valuable statistics, but the following are among the striking exhibits of his report:

During the last sixty years, while the population of France has increased but 37 per cent, and that of England 121 per cent., (Prussia increasing 79 per cent. in forty-five years,) the increase in the United States has been 503 per cent.

The food-producing Western States, embracing an area of 282,151,888 acres, form says the report:

"An immense natural garden in a salubrious and temperate portion of the temperate zone, into which the swelling streams of civilization from the older Atlantic States and from Europe have flowed during the last decade, increasing its previous population from 5,103,555 to \$35,690, an accession of 30,586,535, or 600,000,000 persons, equal in number, fully equal to the population of Silesia, which cost Frederick the Great seven years' war, and to the whole of Prussia, and nearly as large as Prussia, for land."

"The rapid influx of population into this group of States increases the quantity of improved land, and therefore increases further the area of agricultural products, and the increased value of the real and personal property assets from 1850 to 1859, showing an increase of \$2,811,000,000, can best meet this enormous accession of wealth by comparing it with an object which is equally remarkable, the mercantile marine. The total value of the shipping tonnage in 1850 was 1,231,764 tons; in 1859 was 3,525,011 tons; in 1860 was 5,325,808 tons."

"At \$50 per ton, which is a full estimate, the total value of the 5,325,808 tons, embracing all our commercial fleets on the oceans and all lakes, the rivers, and harbors, nearly three thousand millions, would be but \$250,000,000, whereas the increase in the monetary value of the States under consideration, in each year of the last decade, was \$81,000,000. Five years' increase would put the world's every commercial vessel in the Clipper."

The capacity of these States for the production of vegetable and animal food is dwelt upon by Mr. Ruggles with much force. He says:

"In the last ten years their cereal products increased in value from \$30,000,000 bushels, considerably exceeding the whole cereal product of England, and nearly, if not quite, equal to that of France, in the same period, the swing, who they a very important part in consuming the large surplus of Indian corn, increased in value from \$3,731,152 in 1850 to \$24,810. Thanks to steam and the railway, the herds of cattle which feed on the meadows of the Upper Mississippi, and travel in teams in four days, through eighteen degrees of longitude, to the slaughter houses on the Atlantic."

He adds:

"It is difficult to furnish any visible or adequate measure for the magnitude of the enormous as \$55,000,000 of bushels. About one-fifth of the whole encircles the chain of lakes, on which 1,300 vessels are constantly employed in the season of navigation. About seven-eighths of the whole pass through the Erie Canal, which has been once enlarged for the purpose of passing vessels of 200 tons, and is now being enlarged by the State of New York for a second enlargement to pass vessels of 500 tons. The canal, exceed 5,000 in number, and if placed in a line would be more than eighty miles long."

"A general famine is now impossible; for America, if necessary, can feed Europe for centuries to come. Let me grant this first move upon taking

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1864.

NUMBER 44.

CLOSING DEBATE ON THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

SOME EXCITING PASSAGES.

Powell Would Speak Five Hours if Insulted.

The Yeas and Nays in the Senate.

Special Message to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The debate in the Senate on the Enrollment bill began with short speeches from various members seeking to explain their votes, but enough is known to excite a great degree of public interest in the results will soon be seen before the country.

A POST OFFICE has been established at New Plymouth, Hennepin County, and James Clay appointed P. M.

Hugh Cameron has been appointed Postmaster at Frank Hill, Winona County, vice A. B. Dunlap, resigned.

An Impostor Exposed.

Our readers will remember that when the Navy Department challenged the owners of the *Kiu Kiang* to run their vessel against the *Endeavor*, a special agent of the Department appeared in New York and called upon the proprietors of the vessel to complete the arrangements. The next day he published a report of this conversation over the name of E. A. Patherford and from this a newspaper controversy arose with the owners of the *Kiu Kiang* which was suddenly terminated by Assistant Secretary Fox, agent. The last Army and Navy Journal explains the hoax as follows:

The Navy Department has discovered that the person who signed the bill, the missing, or a strayed during the two days' engagement, spoke too highly of the conduct of my officers and men. Without exception, they performed all that was required of them, and I am sorry to say, even more, than expected. When all did so well, it seems almost unjust to make distinctions. More gallantry and undomesticated valor was never displayed upon the high seas.

The attention of the general commanding the brigade which embraced the Second Minnesota at the battle of Missionary Ridge, is a part of the proud record which will carry their names down to the veneration of posterity:

It is a noticeable fact that the 2d Minnesota, which was committed to the charge of Mr. Mansfield, has done creditable service, and seems to justify the selection; while far away in the remote interior, beyond the great chain of lakes, the infant of Minnesota, a small and young regiment, has distinguished itself in the Second Minnesota.

The following paragraph from the report of Col. Vandevere, commanding the brigade which embraced the Second Minnesota at the battle of Missionary Ridge, is a part of the proud record which will carry their names down to the veneration of posterity:

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The following paragraph from the report of Col. Vandevere, commanding the brigade which embraced the Second Minnesota at the battle of Missionary Ridge, is a part of the proud record which will carry their names down to the veneration of posterity:

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TO USA, FEBRUARY 28, 1864.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THIR-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Term—DAILY \$2.50—By mail, \$2.00 per annum, or 70c per month *in advance*.

THIR-WEEKLY \$1.50—per annum, \$3.00.

WEEKLY \$1.00—per annum, \$2.50.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one cent; 25¢ five or more, \$1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, \$1.00 each; twenty or more, to one address, \$1.50 each.

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1864.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES,
CIGARS, &c., &c.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

Jan-14

SAINT PAUL.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota,

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED
STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,
PATENT MEDICINES,

And in fact every article appertaining to the **DRUG BUSINESS**, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS.

jan-10-lydwy

MERCHANTS DESIROUS OF SAVING THE PROFIT EXACTED ON THEIR PURCHASES
BY TIME HOUSES WILL FAVOR US WITH THEIR ORDERS.

SHERWIN, NOWELL & PRATT,
Cash Jobbers in Dry Goods,
172 and 174 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

au-20-d-14&n

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE and CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND
ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' and WRITING INKS
AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, SCISSORS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY!

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

oc-22-44

Office No. 220 Third-St., St. Paul, Min.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD---WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows

MONDAYS.

Leaves St. Paul.....

7:00 A.M. Leaves St. Paul..... 9:45 P.M.

Leaves St. Anthony.....

7:45 A.M. Leaves St. Anthony..... 10:30 P.M.

Leaves Minneapolis.....

8:45 A.M. Leaves Minneapolis..... 11:15 P.M.

Arrive at Anoka.....

9:45 A.M. Arrive at Anoka..... 12:45 P.M.

Leaves Anoka.....

10:30 A.M. Leaves Anoka..... 1:45 P.M.

Leaves Minneapolis.....

9:30 A.M. Leaves Minneapolis..... 2:30 P.M.

Leaves St. Anthony.....

9:30 A.M. Leaves St. Anthony..... 3:00 P.M.

Arrive at St. Paul.....

10:30 A.M. Arrive at St. Paul..... 4:00 P.M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul daily at.....

8:00 A.M. Leave Anoka daily at..... 1:00 P.M.

F. R. DEJANO, Assistant Superintendent.

sp-18-4

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

ians

Mrs. E. J. SIRAGUE,
Photograph Gallery,
Over Logo's Store, (late Hill & Kelley), St. Paul.

#2 Pictures taken in all the latest improved
style and at very low rates.

febr-1m

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

100 Barrels

CARBON OIL.

CHAS. A. UPHAM & CO.,

No. 4, Prince's Block, Jackson Street,

St. Paul, Minn.

no-10-1y

HARDWARE AND TOOLS AT COST.

I am closing out the balance of my stock of

Hardware, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

Hardwood, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

now 22m JOHN MCLOUD, Brown's Block.

NO. 1 CARBON OIL,

For sale low, wholesale and retail to close conn-

signment, at

The St. Paul Lamp Store,

Opposite oneer Office.

dec-11-1f

80 BBLS. WHITE CARBON OIL

For sale low to the trade.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

G. W. NICOLS & CO.,

Are now manufacturing their celebrated

Parlor Stoves.

Parlor Stoves.

Which, for elegance of form, economy of fuel,
and great superiority for heating apartments, far

exceed any other offered in this market. They

have also on hand the most complete variety.

They have also a large stock of Hardware, Tinware,

Plated Ware, Cutlery, Canware, Farming

Utensils, Glass, Ropes, &c. Tinware manufactured

to order. Copper Work, Zinc and Gutierrez

for door furniture. Purchasers will find it

to their interest to examine their stock before

buying elsewhere.

Saint Paul, Feb. 17th, 1864.

feb-1y

J. H. MURPHY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Jackson street, in the office formerly

occupied by Drs. Morton & Wharton, (opposite

the Temperance House).

Expenditure attention paid to Surgery, dec-23-6m

Dry Goods.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

Are now evolving an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

from

Late Cash Sales in New York

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPEROR CLOTHES,

FRENCH REPS,

PARIS SILK STRIPES,

PARAMATTAS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c.

Mourning Goods.

LADIES' LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

In every variety.

Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Hoods, Scarfs, Sontags.

HOSIERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Wool

and Worsted Hoses.

LADIES & CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE.

White and mixed

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings,

Denims, Blankets.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASH,

Should examine our stock before purchasing.

We will not be undersold in this market.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sept. 1:1y

THE DRAFT POSTPONED!

Notwithstanding the Draft is postponed, we will offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

For the next Thirty Days our entire Stock of

MERINOES

EMPRESS CLOTHES,

DRESS GOODS,

AND

LADIES' CLOAKS

Now is the time for Bargains!

Remember the place,

The Cheap Cash Store

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

Minnesota.

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

jan-10-1y

CLOTHING AND Gent's Furnishing Goods,

AT THE STORE OF

W. H. TEMPLE,

THIRD ABOVE MINNESOTA ST.

Oversoats.

FINE BEAVERS, CLOTHES, &c., \$1.18 and \$25.

BIG SKIRTS, CASSIMERE, & CLOTH.

PAJAMAS, PILOT & SAMINET. \$1.18 to \$25.

THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.
KUTT BY DAY & JENKS, DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF
THIRD AND CHURCH STREETS.

FEBRUARY 27, 1864, A. M. 1 P.M. 6 P.M.

1 Monday	11	30	21
2 Tuesday	17	36	22
3 Wednesday	13	31	23
4 Thursday	23	40	30
5 Friday	28	48	31
6 Saturday	26	34	28
7 Sunday	31	35	18
8 Monday	12	24	11
9 Tuesday	4	18	27
10 Wednesday	8	28	22
11 Thursday	28	31	21
12 Friday	10	32	24
13 Saturday	20	42	33
14 Sunday	10	21	21
15 Monday	18	32	24
16 Tuesday	16*	4*	6*
17 Wednesday	10*	20*	8
18 Thursday	14	35	26
19 Friday	23	32	22

* Below zero.

THE CELEBRATION.

How Washington's Birthday was observed.—The Exercises at the Public Schools.

The observance of the birthday of Washington, yesterday, was not so general and hearty as was proper. In fact, beyond the raising of a few flags here and there, no notice seems to have been taken of it, if we except the very appropriate and pleasant celebrations by the various Public Schools.

We hope that next year it will be remembered, and the people show, by a suspension of labor and business, and by public demonstrations, that the memory of the immortal Washington is not to fade away, or be left to the children entirely to celebrate.

While every other nation here celebrated the natal day of their patron saint and heroes, we Americans scarcely notice the recurrence of the birthday of "the greatest man of this or any other age." The Scotch commemoration of Burns—the Germans of St. Patrick—the English of St. George, facts that should shame the American people into a more patriotic observance of the 22d of February.

ADAMS SCHOOL.

At this school the exercises were held in the room of the Secondary Department (Mrs. Gauss) which the scholars had tastefully decorated for the occasion. A large handsome portrait of Washington was suspended at one end of the room, over which in letters formed of evergreen was the motto—"Emulate the Model Man." In another place was the word "Unit," while flags and festoons of evergreens were suspended around the walls. These decorations were put up by the scholars, and were neatly and tastefully done.

EGGLESTON'S SCHOOL.

The exercises were also arranged and entirely conducted by the scholars. There were one or two comic dialogues, but all the rest were as patriotic in their tone. Two or three good declaimers on the character of Washington, and the Union, and National songs composed the bulk of these. The selections were by the scholars, and do their fame justice.

Portraits of Washington's Farewell Address were read by Rev. Dr. McManus. At the close of the exercise, the Dr. made some very excellent remarks on the character of Washington whom, he said, he was glad to see named in the motto as "The Model Man." He added that all the boys of our country would take that great man as their model. Remarks were made by Mr. Payne, Mr. L. Ames, Major Phiney, and others, and the audience, which was a large one for so limited accommodations, dispersed highly pleased.

JEFERSON SCHOOL.

The exercises at this school, which were held in Mr. Gates' room, were also very interesting. A fine account of the "Father of his Country" was given, with flags, decorated rooms, and two or three of the banners of the school were also displayed. The exercises were the same as at Adams School—patriotic recitations, national odes, and elegies on Washington. The Farewell Address was read by Rev. F. A. Noble, after which short speeches were made by Samuel Ludwig, W. E. Story, Rev. Mr. Noble, and others. The boys of the school were highly delighted to have among them an old scholar of Jefferson School—William Nixon, one of the veterans of the First Regiment. They gave their old chum three cheers, to which he responded appropriately. It was a pleasing episode, and gave an appropriate turn to the patriotic exercises of the day.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

The exercises at this school were of a pleasing and entertaining character. They opened with a song by the scholars, entitled "The Re-ply to the Bonnie Blue Flag."

At the close of the song, Prof. Foster, principal of the school, read the leading portions of "Washington's Farewell Address." Rev. Mr. Matteson, Dr. C. D. A. Jackson, addressed the scholars, treating of the character of Washington, and giving a description of Mount Vernon. His account of the tomb where the remains of the great Washington now lie, the surroundings, and the house that he formerly occupied, were exceedingly interesting, and were listened to with marked attention. Prof. Foster was called upon by some of the scholars for a speech, and made a few remarks showing wherein the greatness of the "Father of his Country" consisted.

The entertainment concluded with singing "Washington's Grave."

THE WHIT TARIF.—There is considerable complaining among our shipping merchants at the tariff of grain freights to Chicago for 1864, on the Packet lines and railroads. On wheat there is an increase over last season of 38 1/2 per cent., but sea rates being considered pretty high, as follows:

In 1862, - - - 12 cents per bushel,

In 1863, - - - 13 cents per bushel,

In 1864, - - - 25 cents per bushel.

We understand that a convention of wheat merchants is to be held at Red Wing soon, to protest against the increase, and to take measures to procure a reduction of the tariff, if possible.

THE THAW.—Yesterday was a genial spring day. The sun shone very warm, and a mild spring breeze aided in rendering the air healthy and delicious. The snow and ice melted rapidly, and ran in streams down the gutters.

The frost coming out of the ground rendered the streets very slippery, and in the contrary, we are told, the roads are quite bad.

A few days such as this will give us steam-boats. But let no one anticipate the speedy advent of summer. We have weeks to wait for that yet.

WE mentioned on Sunday that Rev.

Mr. Hethcliff's horse and buggy, stolen sometime since, had not been recovered. Since that time was printed, we are glad to learn that he has recovered his property.

The Contested School Lands.

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE MINNESOTA COURT REVERSED.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—21st—TERMINAL TERM, 1863.

The State of Minnesota, Plaintiff in Error, vs.

George W. Hatchett, Defendant.

In error to the Supreme Court of the State of

Minnesota. Mississ. Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota, to reverse the judgment of the trial court, which was handed by the State of Minnesota against the defendant to recover possession of a portion of section thirty-six, a school section in township one hundred and four.

The defendant set up a pre-emption certificate for the first one hundred and twenty acres granted him by Lewis Mills, a settler for the name in his name thereto, and also a like certificate to one John N. Mills, for the like name, and a record of payment of taxes for the year previous to his title to him.

The plain reply is, in substance, that the patent certificates and patents had been attained by fraud and imposition on the part of the defendant, and that he was a deceiver and joiner. We refer to the pleadings for a more full statement of the case.

The court below gave judgment for the defendant. This was also a trial before the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of West Tennessee, and for the district of Memphis, in said district, on the first Monday in March and the first Monday in September of each year, and the trial was held at Memphis.

These questions, it will be seen, involve the title of the State, and the right of the school section in township one hundred and four.

The court below gave judgment for the defendant. This was also a trial before the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Memphis, in said district, on the first Monday in March and the first Monday in September of each year, and the trial was held at Memphis.

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THE

SAINT

PAUL

DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The statement comes both from Union and Rebel sources, that General Sherman has reached and passed through Meridian, Miss., while General Polk with 16,000 men prudently steered on one side to let him pass. We are not yet entirely disposed to accept this news as authentic, but assuming it to be true it entirely confirms the interpretation which has been put upon the despatches of Sherman, and shows that his "objective point" is Selma or Montgomery.

Meridian is 10 miles east of Vicksburg, and it is about the same distance east to Montgomery. At the Tombigbee river, 50 miles east of Meridian, and Selma, we may expect that the rebels will dispute in their utmost strength the advance of our forces. It will at once be seen that this bold push into the heart of the Confederacy must necessarily lead to great events. In a few days at farthest momentous battles must be fought, and the clash of arms will resound from every side of the circle of fire which is closing round the rebellion. We may expect that the rebel army in Northern Georgia under Johnston, with Sherman's forces penetrating the country in their rear and menacing their communications and sources of supply, will at once beat a precipitate retreat from Dalton to Atlanta.

A Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Journal gives the following interesting view of the situation:

The force spotted near Tunnel Hill, to Atlanta does not exceed 15,000 men, all told, exclusive of a good service. There are four small divisions only, within that vast area sent from Breckinridge and Stuart, having sent out power to the Reverend General shall it be? to make a stand. The rebels will not increase the rank army of the Mississippi to 100,000 men, exclusive of the garrison at Mobile, water numbers from 4,000 to 5,000.

The advance of Sherman, if not checked, and I believe, will overtake those obstacles—will be by way of Meridian and Montgomery, toward Atlanta unless circumstances which are not to be seen, shall render the invasion of Mobile, by his force, necessary. Communication between Atlanta and the Tennessee river will be cut by the large cavalry corps under General W. S. Smith, who will still reach central Alabama, the heavy forces must march on and the roadless wildness across the Tennessee, and Georgia, and a direct advance will be made from Chattanooga.

This will compel the rebels to concentrate their forces, and Atlanta will be only a garrison point; and Atlanta, North Georgia must necessarily be abandoned, and all semblance of communication with Longstreet, save by way of Meridian, will be off.

First Lt. Longstreet at Knoxville? We had Corinth Gap with a small force, and a sort of semi-commanding position, but it is extremely doubtful, and nothing of value is likely to be made from it.

The railroad, with the exception of the original, is complete from Chattanooga to Louisville, and the army will soon be supplied with railroads, which will enable it to move upon the enemy's works at once.

With what force will a battle be made?

What is the result of success? Are questions which will at once be asked, and the reader as to the first question, I could not tell the reader as to the second; and that would be course, following the solution of the second problem.

Longstreet's men, and is receiving reinforcements from Lee, but from my information, and the number he will attain will source, and the number he will attain will be from Lee, and Richmond; and that from Lee, and Richmond; and that from Meade and Butler. Indeed, I doubt if Longstreet's army will be greatly augmented.

But 30,000 men make a large army, it may be urged; but I know that it will not be large enough to resist an army of its own force, then, the reader may judge for himself.

Desertions from the enemy's State regiments are on the eye of a mutiny; and a general determination exists not to be reconscripted when their present terms of service shall have expired.

A slight rain—just enough to lay the dust—will restore; but to-day the sun is shining again.

HANDEL.

Our exchanges are filled with Idaho. St. Louis is boiling all day and is now quietly turning into its capacious pockets the stream of travel that is already turning towards Idaho. New York is putting its shoulder to the wheel to push on the grand column of gold seekers.

That the coming spring and summer is witness an immense emigration to the gold fields on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, there can now be no doubt.

That this sudden rush of multitudes to a new country, in the mad scramble for prizes that partial Fortune gives to one in a hundred, is premature, overdone, and likely to result in an immense aggregate of individual suffering and disaster, is very probable, but it is also certain that the current of emigration now flowing in that direction will not pause or turn aside, till every available gulch and valley of the Northern Fl. Dora is filled with population, till every gap of mountain ridges that part the Mississippi from the Pacific slope, shall be beaten thoroughfare of commerce and travel, or till the whole Northern belt of verdure between the parallels of 42 and 49 degrees from Minnesota to the ocean shores of Oregon and Washington, shall be wrought into a band of organized and populous States.

It ought not for a moment to be overlooked that Minnesota is the natural and necessary commercial base of this great new belt of States; that we stand at the front door of access to the gold fields of Idaho, and that it remains with us to open the gates through our own State for the Army and Navy Journal.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

NUMBER 45.

Dickens on Thackeray—A Graceful and Touching Tribute.

The following tribute to the memory of William Makepeace Thackeray, by Charles Dickens, opens the February number of the Cornhill Magazine:

"It has been desired by some of the personal friends of the late English writer who established this magazine, that a brief record of his having been written by old comrades and brother-in-arms, who pens these lines, and of whom he often wrote himself, and always with the warmest generosity.

"I saw him first nearly twenty-eight years ago, when he presented to become the illustrator of my earliest book. I saw him last year before Christmas, at the Athenaeum Club, when he told me that he had been in bed three days—that, after those attacks he was troubled with cold shivering, 'which quite took the power of work out of him—and that he had written to me to try—a man who was very cheerful and looked very bright. In the night he corrected in print, 'And my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss.' God grant that on that Christmas eve, when he laid his head back on his pillow and threw up his hands, as he had been wont to do when weary, some unconscious sense of duty done and Christian honor throughout his humble heart may have caused his own heart to throb, when he passed away to his Redeemer's rest."

"He was found peacefully lying as above described, composed, undisturbed and to all appearance asleep, on the 1st of December, 1863. He was only in his fifty-third year—so young a man! The mother who blessed him in his first sleep blessed him in his last. Twenty years ago he had written, after being in a white small:

"And when, its force expended,
The harmless storm was ended,
And, as the sunrise splashed,
I came to see;
It was night, as the day was breaking,
My little girls were waking,
And smiling, and musing,
A prayer for the world."

"These little girls had grown to be but when the mournful day broke that saw their father lying dead. In those years of companionship with him, they had learned much from him; and one of them has a literary course before her worthy of her famous name.

"On the bright wintry day, the last but one of the old year, he was laid in his grave at Kensal Green, there to mingle with the earth which the mortal part of his body had lost in his infancy years ago. The heads of a great concourse of his fellow-workers in the arts were bowed around the tomb."

Esting persons, which could hardly have been better attained than the writer's breakings had been foreseen.

The last line he wrote, and the last prof he corrected, are among these papers through which I have so sorrowfully made my way. The conditions of the life pages of manuscript where death stopped them about, and often taken for publication and interlineation. The last words he corrected in print were, 'And my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss.' God grant that on that Christmas eve, when he laid his head back on his pillow and threw up his hands, as he had been wont to do when weary, some unconscious sense of duty done and Christian honor throughout his humble heart may have caused his own heart to throb, when he passed away to his Redeemer's rest."

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The Greatness of a Senator.

HIS APPEARANCE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, ON THE STREET AND DRUNK.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A faithful narrative of the eccentricities of great men, never furnishes interesting reading matter for the general public; hence, I think, the following is worthy the dignity of print, inasmuch as it relates to an individual holding a very high legislative position. Mr. McDougal, one of the Senators from California, is a small man, about fifty years of age, with dark hair, and short gray whiskers, dreamy looking eyes, and a look of countenance which he generally lived in Chicago, where he is said to have been very wealthy; subsequently he moved to San Francisco, or thereabouts, where he is thought to have been very poor; but lately he has lived in Washington, where he is known to have been very drunk.

The first time I had the pleasure of seeing the distinguished Senator from the Golden State was the second or third day of the session, when he tramped into the Senate chamber, his head buried in a cap top, reaching down below his ears, and his legs enveloped in a pair of boot tops reaching up above his thighs, and absorbing the greater part of his gait. He was a great, rough-looking wretch, a wear overcoat, hanging on his shoulders, a pair of sackcloth gloves in one hand, and a riding whip in the other, and two spurs attached to his heel that were big enough for cart-wheels, and made noise enough for sleigh-bells, at least. He came up to my ideal of a hulking, fat, ugly, who was laid there for I don't know to whom he had been laid, had ever heard of him, and he thought there might be as many as six or eight who had heard of me. He introduced the lecture just mentioned, and before it was over I told him who he was, for he doubted whether more than two of the electors had ever heard of him, and he thought he had to come down and make a speech to me, with a droll postscript (to which he added a verbal postscript) urging me to 'come down and make a speech to me' and tell them who he was, for he doubted whether more than two of the electors had ever heard of him, and he thought he had to come down and make a speech to me, with a droll postscript (to which he added a verbal postscript) urging me to 'come down and make a speech to me' and tell them who he was, for he doubted whether more than two of the electors had ever heard of him, and he thought he had to come down and make a speech to me, with a droll postscript (to which he added a verbal postscript) urging me to 'come down and make a speech to me' and tell them who he was, for he doubted whether more than two of the electors had ever heard of him, and he 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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS.—DAILY EDITION, BY MAIL, \$5.00 per annum; TRI-WEEKLY EDITION, \$3.00 per annum; WEEKLY EDITION, \$2.50 per annum; 25¢ per copy; to one address, \$1.00 each; ten do., \$1.00; TWELVE MONTHS, \$12.00 each; ten or more, to one address, \$1.00 each; twenty or more, to one address, \$1.00 each.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square, \$10.00; Half-Square, \$4.00; One Line, \$1.00; Three Lines, \$1.50; Six Lines, \$2.00; Nine Lines, \$2.50; Twelve Lines, \$3.00; Fifteen Lines, \$3.50; Eighteen Lines, \$4.00; Twenty-one Lines, \$4.50; Twenty-four Lines, \$5.00; Twenty-seven Lines, \$5.50; Thirty Lines, \$6.00; Thirty-three Lines, \$6.50; Thirty-six Lines, \$7.00; Thirty-nine Lines, \$7.50; Forty-two Lines, \$8.00; Forty-five Lines, \$8.50; Forty-eight Lines, \$9.00; Fifty-one Lines, \$9.50; Fifty-four Lines, \$10.00; Fifty-seven Lines, \$10.50; Fifty-nine Lines, \$11.00; Sixty Lines, \$11.50; Sixty-three Lines, \$12.00; Sixty-six Lines, \$12.50; Sixty-nine Lines, \$13.00; Seventy Lines, \$13.50; Sevenety-three Lines, \$14.00; Sevenety-six Lines, \$14.50; Sevenety-nine Lines, \$15.00; Eighty Lines, \$15.50; Eighty-three Lines, \$16.00; Eighty-six Lines, \$16.50; Eighty-nine Lines, \$17.00; Ninety Lines, \$17.50; Ninety-three Lines, \$18.00; Ninety-six Lines, \$18.50; Ninety-nine Lines, \$19.00.

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements for insertion in daily editions, \$1.00 per square, on the front page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special page and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one-third additional.

3. Advertisements at pleasure rates, as in No. 1, and \$30 per annum additional for changes. (Alleged rates of 10 cents per square, for insertion in daily editions, are not to be relied upon.)

4. Local notices to costs per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the cost of the paper.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 50 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, one-half additional to the cost of the paper.

7. Double page advertisements, 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Advertising space reserved as accountants for the cost of the paper. Unless there is a special agreement to the contrary, no advertising will be accepted.

No advertising given in connection with advertising.

AGENTS FOR THE PRESS.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Press:

H. Steele, Minneapolis;
W. G. O'Brien, St. Anthony;
F. E. Lillibridge, Monteville;
M. R. Gruberger, St. Cloud;
John C. Johnson, Winona;
J. S. Seymour, Hudson, Wisconsin;
M. J. Thomas, Abon;
W. H. Williams, Winona;
H. Jenkins, Jr., Northfield;
D. H. Frost, Northfield;
W. H. Williams, Winona;
W. P. Standley, Hastings;
L. L. Twichell & Co., Hastings;
A. M. Williams, Winona;
Mersey, Preston, Wisconsin;
Dr. A. H. Jones, Red Wing;
L. T. Johnson, Winona;
W. T. Arnold, Winona;
H. Moore, St. Peter;
H. Seaman, Mankato;
J. A. Smith, Winona;
G. Schaefer, Cannon Falls;
J. C. Williams, Garden City;
J. H. Welch, Winona City;
C. C. Shultz, Austin.

Road Communications Between Minnesota and Dakota.

MILITARY ROUTE FROM MANKATO TO YANKTON.

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, §
February 9th, 1864.

Enclosed from the Minnesota Legislative reports, a memorial has passed that holy praying for the establishment of a mail route from Mankato, Minnesota, to Yankton, the Capital of Dakota.

As this subject is of vital importance to Dakota as well as Minnesota, I am induced to write this communication.

The opening of this route has long been wished for by Dakotans, and in view of the facts of the advantages it has over any and all other land routes into the Territory, it is a wonder that Minnesota did not before this interest herself more in its power.

I will not go into detail upon the merits of this route, in this letter, as enough has been said already, I would simply refer the Editors of the Press, to articles published in your paper, dated Nov. 21, 1861, and Jan. 25, 1863, entitled "A Plea for Southwestern Minnesota," and "What Communications have Minnesota with Dakota?" On the strength of the facts thus stated, Minnesota seemed to be aroused somewhat to the necessity of the case. During the winter of 1862, the Minnesota Legislature, passed a memorial for the same object as the one referred to above. A bill was also passed for the construction of a state road from Madelia to the western line of the State, in the direction of Sioux Falls. That road has since been constructed and the route is the best that could be selected across the State, and far superior to any across Iowa, and much less in distance. During the same year, 1862, the Dakota Legislature passed a memorial praying for the establishment of this same route, also, one for Congressional aid to continue the then contemplated state road to Yankton via Sioux Falls and Yankton. The same memorial was passed by the Dakota Legislature last winter. I mention these facts to show that Dakota has been active in this matter.

It was a Dakotan that directed the attention of the Minnesota Legislature to this subject in the spring of 1863. A very able and prominent bill was referred to which passed the Minnesota Legislature, and during the last winter a Dakotan drew a bill which passed Congress establishing the mail route which these memorials asked for, as will be seen by referring to the United States Statutes at large, chapter 35, page 661.

The object of these memorials, then, is accomplished, and all that remains to be done is to secure service on the route, and obtain, if possible, a small appropriation to continue the Minnesota State road to Yankton. All of which could be brought about by a little effort on the part of Minnesota. Dakota has been zealous in this matter. Will it be too much to ask that Minnesota now exert herself and exert in the future a large trade which she has so far entirely lost?

If the Steamboats on the Missouri river are engaged in the Government service next season, Minnesota would be well paid if she succeeded in getting this route opened, even in one season.

Our goods, express matter, supplies and mails during the last summer and fall have all, or nearly all, been handled from Cedar Falls and Marshalltown, in the eastern part of Iowa or St. Joseph, Missouri, one hundred miles further from us than Mankato. There is no difficulty in loaded teams or stage coaches travelling this route, now, at any time except during the season of high water."

There are now indications of a large emigration to the Black Hills, just west of us, next summer, doubtless greater than ever was known to any mineral country in one season. Some adventurous spirits who have lately visited them give satisfactory evidence that valuable mineral exists in larger quantities than any country of the same extent, yet discovered. This fact being now fully established, and its being so very accessible, as

compared with other gold countries. Thousands will emigrate there, that could not were the distance greater.

I hope these facts will be sufficient to induce Minnesota to act the part of wisdom. If she does, we shall have started next summer, a regular line of stages from Mankato to Yankton, also transportation companies furnishing us goods and supplies from Minnesota, our natural outlet, much cheaper and with less loss to us, than we can obtain them from the points we are compelled to travel. Yankton ought to be within three or four days of St. Paul by stage. If we do not, the time will be longer.

From the N. Y. Times.

The situation at Chattanooga is peculiar. Gen. Grant finds himself placed on a line of operations of the highest strategic value, and yet so circumstanced as to make it extremely difficult to turn his advantage to account. The geographic-strategic advantages of Chattanooga are well known to all intelligent readers. Itself an impregnable position, it gives possession of the great mountain region dividing the east from the western theater of war, holds one of the two main lines of inland communication between the two zones, and forces the enemy back to the States bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf. The disadvantages are the enormous prolongation of the line connecting the front of operations with the base of supplies, the imperfect character of the communications, the consequent difficulty of subsistence, a large force at Chattanooga, and the still greater difficulty of accumulating sufficient men to make a long and severe campaign in the Gulf States. This embarrasment it is, and not the rebels army, that has formed the grand obstacle to Gen. Grant's advance into Georgia.

At this fact we have striking exemplification in late events. Joe Johnston, a month ago, withdrew his army from the advance of the Union, through the mountains into Northern Georgia. The gate for the possession of which had been supposed the first grand conflict of the spring campaign would be made, has been voluntarily abandoned by the rebels. Yet Grant is utterly unable to take advantage of this withdrawal, and this simply from the fact that he has already too far advanced in subduing his foes, where it is, without advancing a mile further, from his base.

It has, in fact, by every gift with any capacity for military provision, been recognized as a necessary condition precedent to any advance from Chattanooga. The supreme and fundamental want of population seems to be the chief cause for the public alarm.

Now, the radical objection to all our legislation is, that it commences at the wrong end, and spends all its efforts for what population wants, while it does nothing to supply the fundamental want of population.

* * * Immigration can be influenced to an incalculable extent by the action of the Legislature. * * * Our whole future is bound up in this one interest of immigration. We cannot do without it. We must have it or perish."

Now, if immigration is what we so much need, and we have only stated, the question is, what action will increase it to the greatest extent?

We premise that the speedy construction of our great thoroughfares of railroads, will take the preference over all other efforts in that direction. Railroads do not always follow low roads, but immigration invariably follows railroads. In some of the older States, this fact is not so distinctly visible; yet who, that had traveled through the New York and Erie Railway, before the construction of the road, and had observed the numerous thriving towns and villages that mark its course, would not at once exclaim, "Behold the schools, churches, colleges, agriculture, manufactures, wealth and taxable resources that has followed the construction of this railroad."

Who has not in the same manner traveled over the line of the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, in Ohio, and seen the barren waste transformed into towns, would not make the same examination? The construction of the railroad from Toledo to Fort Wayne, has also changed the Black Swamp, through which it passes, into productive farms. But, to come nearer home, we would ask, what was the condition of that portion of Wisconsin, which should bring them to the west?

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SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

STRATEGIC TRIANGLE OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

The Grandest and Boldest Move of the War.

From the N. Y. Times.

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From Vicksburg, we have the line of the Southern Mississippi Railroad; from Mobile, we have the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, together with the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. The Tombigbee opens the State of Mississippi, and the Alabama up to Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile, and beyond. These points, with the mountains up to Selma, are the natural outlet for the interior, much cheaper and with less loss to us, than we can obtain them from the points we are compelled to travel. Yankton ought to be within three or four days of St. Paul by stage. If we do not, the time will be longer.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL AND STATE UNION CONVENTION.

Some of our readers will recollect a story of a professional ventriloquist who on one occasion advertised to a wondering world that he could imitate exactly the squeaking of a pig, and at a certain time and place, would give an exhibition of his powers. A large audience assembled to witness this wonderful performance. In due time the professor began to squeak, when the critical auditory at once perceived that the performance bore no sort of resemblance to its porcine model. The more the professor squeaked, the more his disgusted audience hissed and hooted the shocking departure from the rules of swinish melody. They denounced him as a quack and impostor, and the squeaking as monstrous and unnatural, until finally the professor, in proof of the artistic accuracy of the squeaking they had denominated unnatural produced from the folds of his cloak, the veritable pig from which the music had been extracted by the simple process of squeezing his ear. Instead however of being confounded by this demonstration of their ignorance, the critics vehemently insisted that the pig himself did not squeak correctly.

The carpings of the *Pioneer* at the recent call of the Republican Union Central Committee of this State strongly reminds us that the pig story. It insists that the Republican Union isn't a genuine Union Squad, and won't do anything.

The National Union Committee issues a call in precisely the same terms, expressing precisely the same objects and purposes; as the pig came out of the professor's cloak to confound his auditors, and the *Pioneer* still insists in face of an obvious identity of scope and principle, that the call of the State Union Committee is in direct contrast with.

The one includes no one who is not just as distinctly embraced in the other, and each excludes only what is rejected by the other.

Our advice had been asked as to the wording of the call originally, we should probably have suggested some modifications of its present phraseology but purely as a matter of taste. On grounds of principle we in common, we believe, with nearly every thorough-going Union man, are perfect.

If anybody has any objection to it on any other ground we should like to hear it. The *Pioneer*'s objections were very well anticipate. A journal which a few months ago endorsed the platform of the Vandavidian Copperheads in Ohio as "broad, patriotic and comprehensive," &c., would hardly be likely to bestow similar terms upon the call of a Union Central Committee.

• • • • •

Printers.

For the St. Paul Press, the bill introduced by Mr. Keifer to promote immigration, needs amendment in several points to make it more complete and efficient. The Legislature will be very diligent in duty if they adjourn without passing some bill intended for popularizing our State. The great drain on us to supply the army, the Idaho fever, the Indian set back, the opening up of southern field for immigrants and capitalists, and the active competition of other States, all admonish us that a do-nothing policy will result in incalculable loss to our State, and cause her to fall behind in the race for wealth and population.

Let every man who here may ask himself what attracted him. Was it not something he saw in the paper, with much advantage or disservice, published in some shape or other?

Your correspondent yesterday said railroads would attract immigration.

I might add, soil and climate would do it. But how? Not by putting our light under a bushel and refusing to publish these attractions in the world. How are people in Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and the principal cities in the United States. The newspaper is the great popular instructor. The pamphlet will do a text and informer to correspondents. It is an excellent auxiliary, but will not do alone. We must reflect our light through the press here and in Europe.

Emigration agents in Europe have proved a failure, and will still do so. They draw their salaries punctually, and purify in their time pleasure.

Let three or four men be paid a reasonable compensation to write pithy letters, to be mailed through a responsible agency or Bureau, whose business it shall be to certify to the faithful performance of the duties imposed and let them be published here and in Europe at least once a month; and thus millions of readers will be reached who never could be by the pamphlet system, and an expense of \$5,000 per annum in this direction would pay us for more than ten times the amount in any other.

This city offers \$250,000 for a railroad to superior. Her share of the \$5,000 for emi-

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

NUMBER 46.

New Advertisements.

HOPE CHAPEL

SUPPER AND TABLEAUX.

The Ladies of the HOUSE OF HOPE will give an elegant Supper and a choice selection of Historical, Dramatic and Classical Tableaux, at

Ingersoll's Hall,

On THIS Thursday EVENING, February 25th, Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Admission to 81. Tickets for all the Bookstores and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Potts and Com., Feb 25.

WE WOULD SELL A LARGE LOT OF

DRESS GOODS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

THE BEST STOCK OF HOOP SKIRTS

In the State,

And a large line of Square and Long SHAWLS

AT COST.

We have also a large stock of

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,

Ginghams, Flannels, Cloths, &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

A splendid line of

WHITE GOODS,

BRILLIANTS, PLAID CAMBRICS,

Swiss and Book Muslins,

Irish Linens, &c.,

At less than the present cost of importation.

Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,

All of which will be sold right at

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S.

Sept. 1st

VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS

To soldiers or any others wishing to increase their pay there is no better way of doing so at this time, than from the sale of our Watches.

Particularly valuable for officers in the Army and travelers.—*Print Letters*, Feb. 21.

Very pretty and durable Watch from the Army and Navy.—*New York Journal*, Government Organ, Apr. 20.

One of the most and most reliable houses in New York, and Mr. Stewart again came forward, and sent Mr. Stewart again came forward, and made aman of himself by repeating just exactly what he had done before. Now then, come forward, and in about three minutes, so completely used Stewart up that he could not get to froth and foam at the mouth, and while he was trying to say something, he could not, was the meeting adjourned, with three rousing cheers for Judge North.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the California Legislature in favor of the renomination of Mr. Lincoln.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

New York, February 24—P. M.

Gold closed at \$28.50.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

New York, Feb. 24—P. M.

Floor moderately quiet, but unchanged.

Wheat steady, and without decided change.

[By Telegraph from New York.]

Foreign Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

Breadstuffs—nothing varied, owing to the uncertainty of political affairs.

HOPS! OTSEGO COUNTY HOPS!

For sale by

L. H. & C. GREGG,

Corner Sibley and Third Streets,

St. Paul.

feb 19-2w

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEST TO THE COLLECTION OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS COMPOSITE HUNTING WATCH, Small, Silver, or medium, Gen'ts, \$15; OFFICERS, \$20; LADIES, \$12; CHILDREN, \$5; C. P. LEVER, with new Patent Time Indicator, \$25. Send for Inspection before payment. Liberal Agency Terms. Send to C. P. LEVER, 171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt, New York.

ADOLPH MUNCH,

County Treasurer of Pine County.

WANTED 1,000 AGENTS, to intro-

duce Families and Religious Soci-

eties to the Business Office of

Messrs. Willis Bros. & Dunbar, on Friday, the

26th day of February, 1864, from nine o'clock A. M., till three o'clock P. M.

JOHN L. HARRIS,

President, Arrandale & Co.,

212 Broadway, N. Y.

feb 23 mw

This city offers \$250,000 for a railroad to

superior. Her share of the \$5,000 for emi-

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Whisky Question—The Quick-silver Mining Case—Report of Military Committee on Military Inter-

ference with Executive.

Washington, Feb. 23.

The Speaker of the House has appointed the Conference Committee on the part of the House, on the whisky bill, representatives Washburne of Illinois, Kasson and Dawson. A large number of persons from abroad are here looking after the whisky interest.

The quicksilver case has attracted the Supreme Court, and interested parties, Caleb Cushing and others counsel for the Company, will be seen at all the bookstores and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Potts and Com., Feb. 23.

WE WANTED.

A choice head of Cabbage and one quart of Buttermilk. Apply at corner of 7th and Jackson Streets.

A good price will be paid for the same.

feb 23-11

WE WILL SELL A LARGE LOT OF

AT COST.

We have also a large stock of

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,

THE BEST STOCK OF HOOP SKIRTS

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Terms—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$5.00 per

annum, or 50c per month, *quarterly* in advance.

"WEEKLY PRESS"—\$3 per annum; \$2.50

for three months; \$1.50 for two months; five copies

to one address, \$1.50 each; ten do., \$4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.50;

five or six months, \$1.50 each; ten or more, \$1.00 each.

1.50 each.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square, Each Additional Square, \$40

One Line, 50c

Three Lines, 75c

Six Lines, 1.50

Ten Lines, 2.00

Two Weeks, 3.00

One Month, 4.00

Two Months, 5.00

Three Months, 6.00

Six Months, 10.00

Twelve Months, 15.00

Fourteen Months, 20.00

Fifteen Months, 25.00

One Year, 30.00

Two Years, 40.00

Three Years, 50.00

Four Years, 60.00

Five Years, 70.00

Six Years, 80.00

Seven Years, 90.00

EIGHT YEARS, 100.00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, \$1.00 additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, \$1.00 per annum, \$25.00 per square foot, \$1.00 extra for each cut, \$1.00 extra for each illustration, \$1.00 extra for each column.

4. Local notices, \$1.00 additional, under 12 cents, \$1.00 additional, 12 cents per line per line.

5. Advertisements in Weeklies alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, 50 cents for second, 25 cents for third, 20 cents for fourth, 15 cents for fifth, 10 cents for sixth.

6. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, \$1.00 per annum, \$25.00 per square foot, \$1.00 extra for each cut, \$1.00 extra for each illustration, \$1.00 extra for each column.

7. Classified advertisements, \$1.00 additional.

8. Advertisements in Weeklies alone, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each subsequent insertion, \$1.00 extra for each cut, \$1.00 extra for each illustration, \$1.00 extra for each column.

9. Advertisements in legal publications, regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless otherwise agreed upon, to another party.

10. Advertisements in connection with advertising.

AGENTS FOR THE PRESS.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Press:

W. McCabe, Minneapolis.

W. O'Brien, St. Anthony.

H. F. Lillibridge, Monteville.

J. M. Rosenberg, Hudson.

T. S. Seymour, Hudson, Wisconsin.

M. J. Thompson, Appleton.

W. Morris, La Crosse.

H. Jenkins, Jr., Northfield.

D. H. Frost, Northfield.

W. P. Stanley, Owatonna.

W. P. Stanley, Hastings.

L. L. Twitchell & Co., Hastings.

C. McCay, Prescott, Wisconsin.

Dr. A. H. Jones, Red Wing.

W. J. Arnold, Wabasha.

T. J. Duffy, Shakopee.

C. H. Sleath, Mankato.

Mr. Sleath, Cannon Falls.

Ray & Williams, Garden City.

J. H. Welch, Winona City.

J. C. Short, Austin.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

The publication of the following report of proceedings in the house on Tuesday afternoon was unavoidably postponed until this morning:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.
The House met at 2 o'clock, and went into committee of the whole. Mr. MCKAY in the chair.

THE FIRST BANK BILL.
H. F. No. 122, to authorize the endorsement of bank securities, and concerning the depreciation thereof, and the payment of fees for protesting the circulation of forged bills.

Mr. FITZ moved to strike out the word "increased" in second line of third section.

Mr. MCKAY moved a recommendation to pass.

THE SWAMP LAND BILL.

H. F. No. 90, to appropriate swamp lands to certain educational institutions named therein, and for the erection of a State Prison.

Mr. YOUNANS moved a recommendation to pass.

Mr. MCKAY moved a recommendation to indefinitely postpone. Carried.

WARSAW BILL.

H. F. No. 103, to prevent fraud by ware-housmen and others.

Mr. KIDDER moved an amendment, inserting "State's Prison" in place of "Penitentiary."

Mr. MCKAY moved a recommendation to pass. Carried.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

H. F. No. 108, to organize a system for the promotion of immigration to the State of Minnesota.

Mr. FITZ and Mr. RUGBY called attention to an amendment made at previous sitting of the committee, to the effect that their bill did not find record of the amendment.

Mr. ARTHUR found no record of the amendment, said to have been made.

Mr. ARTHUR moved to strike out "\$5,000" and "\$3,000" in the second line of section.

Mr. KIEFER said the effect of the motion was to kill the bill, the most important one to the State general of any kind before him.

Gentlemen are aware that we need immigrants to develop the resources of our State. If the bill did not find record of the amendment, it would be difficult to get it passed.

Mr. BENSON had no interest in the bill, but could not agree with the gentleman from Ramsey. It is necessary to have some men to help him.

Mr. BENSON said he had no objection to the bill, and where it was a great interest to all, he would be glad to see it pass.

Mr. BENSON said the bill would be good except the three commissioners would accept all the cheques under it. He would give a recommendation to the bill on the 1st of March.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

THE CITY.

THE WEEKLY PRESS of this week is ready for delivery. It contains forty-eight columns of reading matter, including some very interesting correspondence from the army, both in the South and our home posts; a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature; full report of two meetings of the Farmers' Club; valuable statistical, historical and other articles on State matters; local, commercial and editorial articles; State news; literary miscellany, etc., etc., making an interesting paper to send to your friends.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY!

A Carnival of Crime.—Conjugal Infidelity—Jealousy—Passion—Revenge—And Murder.

A Resident of Minneapolis Shoots the Seducer of His Wife Dead on the Street!!

Our quiet little sister city of Minneapolis was yesterday the scene of one of those sickening domestic tragedies which fortunately occur but seldom, shocking and exciting the public, and affording the prurient and the gossips a rich feast of horrors to gloat over for months. At an early hour of the morning, Sumner C. Cutler, well-known citizen of that place, shot and killed on the public square one Geo. W. Littlefield, a young mechanic whom he charged with deserting his wife. The particulars of this sad tragedy are as follows:

Sumner C. Cutler is a mechanic who has been residing in Lower Minneapolis for several years, and, as the world knows, lived very happily with his wife, who bore him three beautiful children, all of them still quite young. Several months since Geo. Littlefield, a fellow-workman, came to board with him, and continued as an esteemed inmate of his family until last Monday. During the winter Mr. Cutler had been absent from home nearly all the time, supinating some lumbermen in the pines. On his return a few days since, he was greatly shocked at being informed by some neighbors that he had caused to be suspicious that Littlefield had betrayed his friendly confidence during his absence. Laboring under the agony of this news, he sought his wife at once and upbraided her for her baseness, but she succeeded in convincing him that the reports had originated in malice and were unfounded. For a few days all went smooth, until one morning Cutler found Littlefield with his arms around Mrs. C., while she was nursing him fondly. He opened a storm of indignation on that occasion, and severely demanded that Littlefield should leave the house. But again did his wife succeed in convincing him that there was nothing wrong going on—that all he had seen was only harmless friendship, and thus again was the fond husband hoodwinked.

On Monday, however, he had evidence that he could doubt no longer, of the gross wrong that had been practiced on him, by finding in Littlefield's possession accidentally, a portrait of his wife, and a letter from her couched in such terms as a guilty and shameless adulteress alone could employ to her paramour. The domestic storm that now burst on the ill-fated family must have been terrible. Littlefield was at once expelled from the house after a bitter and fiery quarrel, in which fierce threats were freely made on both sides, and the most disgraceful epithets used. Cutler at once informed his guilty wife that she should pollute his house no longer—that he should at once send her to her friends and apply at once for a divorce. He gave her a check for \$70, and sent her to a friend of hers, where she could prepare for her journey home to her parents in the East. The guilty woman boldly expressed her intent to stick to him, and declared she would stick to him.

Cutter at once sought a legal friend, and stated his trouble. He seemed terribly excited, and after telling his story, the tempest of passion broke up in a flood of tears, which somewhat calmed him. He seemed almost unsettled in mind, and mentioned that he was in fear of Littlefield, who had threatened him with revenge. His friend advised him to keep calm and quiet for a few days, until the proper evidence could be had, when there was no doubt that the tie that bound him to a woman who had proved so false to him could be discovered, and he went again to his home circle now broken and dreary, to brood over his troubles until the brain should burst on the heart with intense distress.

On Tuesday Mrs. Cutler and Littlefield came to St. Paul in the morning, and took a room at the Temperance House, where they supposed they were *incog.*, but a witness was "shadowing" them, and had "confirmation" strong enough to prove it. The friends, untried and ne'er heard of the lady, were amazed to learn that a sight of the Tableaux alone is worth a dollar, and that she is the admission fee.

Tickets may be had at all the book-stores, and will be sold at the Temperance House, on February 21st, 1861.

We invite the attention of our merchants to the new card of Messrs. Brown & Company, Chicago, for 1861, in another column. They are well known in the trade.

Yesterday morning Cutler left his house in company with a young man named August Siegmund, who had been staying with him since Monday. They came down First Street, and at a board yard two or three squares above Main Street, encountered Littlefield. It was their first meeting since the quarrel. We give the rest of the affair in the words of Siegmund, as testified to at the Coronor's inquest.

"About 7 o'clock we were coming down First street, when Cutler said: 'There comes the black-hearted villain!' I looked up and saw Littlefield approaching us, about 150 feet off. I asked: 'you ain't going to hurt him are you?' Cutler said nothing, but unbent his coat and drew a revolver, which he aimed at deceased, who was now about 60 feet off. Littlefield then saw the pistol and cried out: 'Don't, oh, don't, Cutler!' Cutler said nothing, but aimed at him, when deceased turned and ran through the board yard, Cutler following, still aiming at him. After running a few steps, Cutler fired, when deceased ran towards Bridge Street, behind a pile of lumber. Cutler pursued, still aiming at him, until the deceased ran close to a house, where he fell to the ground. The house was about 75 yards from where he was shot. Cutler did not fire again." &c.

Littlefield must have died almost instantly after falling. A crowd collected at once, and great excitement prevailed. Cutler went to

bridge side and started galloping excited—asked "where is the villain?" &c., as if he had no recollection of the shooting. He offered to give himself up to any one, and finally went to the residence of Mr. Lewis in North Minneapolis, where he was arrested in a few minutes by Mr. Armstrong, the Sheriff. He seemed to be perfectly stupefied. Mr. Armstrong spoke to him several times but received no reply. He finally gave his pistol to Mr. Lewis, and accompanied the Sheriff to jail. Hearing from his strange manner that he had taken poison, the Sheriff sent for Drs. Ames and Hill, who examined him, and found by postmortem that such was not the case. After a time the prisoner became more calm.

The Coroner, Peter Shouler, who lives at Crystal Lake, was notified, and at 2 o'clock a jury was summoned to hold an inquest on the body. A post mortem examination of the body was made by Drs. Ames and Hill. They testified that the ball entered under the left shoulder blade near the spine, passed between the 8th and 9th ribs, and struck the posterior lobe of the left lung, passing in a direct line to the bifurcation of pulmonary artery, which it severed, and lodged in the right breast near the nipple, just under the skin. Such a wound was necessarily fatal in a short time.

Others testified to the incidents of the shooting, &c. After our reporter's return on the evening train, we received the following telegram from Littlefield's case:—

Verdict in Littlefield's case.—That deceased came to his death by pistol shot fired by the hand of Sumner C. Cutler.

Mr. CUTTER was informed of the death of his paramour about noon yesterday. She showed no emotion or made no reply, but asked for a liver pie, and as soon as she could, started for Minneapolis. Arriving at the building where the inquest was being held, she demanded to see the body! The Coroner or course denied such an improper request, which she persisted in, but with no success. She then demanded that the body be sent to her house, so that the funeral could proceed from there!

Littlefield was a rather good looking young man, about 27 years of age. He was a native of New Hampshire, where his father still lives. His intellect was uncultivated, and his passions strong. He was a millwright, and worked in Hon. D. Morrison's mill. Since he had so feebly expiated his crime, let us hope he will be sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. CUTTER was informed of the death of his paramour in this tragedy, is of somewhat attractive person, large and self-possessed. Her conduct just before and since the homicide, has gained for her more of censure than of sympathy. We do not anticipate the verdict of the public, nor give her more notoriety than we can avoid.

Mr. CUTTER is a pleasant, quiet, clever gentleman of about 35. His is one of those mild, sunshiny natures that are slow to anger, but the storm of whose passion is only the more fearful when aroused. His domestic troubles seem to have utterly broken up his mind.

This is a sad case, and must be looked on as another instance in the long line of proofs that sooner or later sin and guilt bring their due punishment. Ituman life taken,—a murderer in jail—outcast polluted wife—home desolate—childless brought to sorrow and shame: these are the fruits of this sorrowful affair.

It returned, but not to remain!

Inspired by principles dear to humanity itself, he resolved to make the guilty pay.

WARTHEN bled, the gallant men of this organization are about, *for the second time*, to lead their热血 and kindred, and to imperil life.

The First Regiment to re-enlist, on behalf of the State, I earnestly suggest to your part such a specific recognition of their example as is congenial to these valiant sons of Minnesota in the great army of the Union.

S. MILLER.

On motion the same was referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

SURVEY OF COAL MINES.

Senator RICE, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the survey of the mineral resources of the State, reported that the bill, which he introduced, had been introduced, had been referred, and therefore disposed of, are hereby reserved, dedicated and set apart, for the purpose of building and maintaining public character roads, bridges, etc., and no other purposes may be disposed of by the Legislature.

Mr. YOUNANS believed the resolution would be of no effect, and that the swamp lands should be reserved for the use of the Legislature. For the purpose of having a bill drafted to such effect, he moved a refer-to committee motion.

Mr. WILSWELL maintained that the resolution would have the same effect as a bill, and opposed the reference.

A motion was referred between the opponents and supporters of the resolution, the one party endeavoring to have the resolution referred and the other to have it referred to the Governor.

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That all the Swamp Lands belonging to the State, and situated in the counties of Hennepin, Anoka, Washington, and Ramsey, and not heretofore disposed of, are hereby reserved, dedicated and set apart, for the purpose of building and maintaining public character roads, bridges, etc., and no other purposes may be disposed of by the Legislature.

Mr. YOUNANS moved to take the resolution off his hands on Friday last, relating to the swamp lands of the State.

The resolution was read as follows:

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